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HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 24TH, 1925

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TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

Stations	Dep.	A.M.	P.M.	Arr.	A.M.	P.M.	Arr.	A.M.	P.M.
Kowloon	Dep.	6.40	9.15	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.20	7.10
Yau-mat	Dep.	6.50	9.24	10.39	12.09	1.24	4.44	5.38	7.19
Shatin	Dep.	7.02	9.36	10.51	12.21	1.36	4.56	5.51	7.31
Tai-po	Dep.	7.16	9.49	11.04	12.34	1.49	5.09	6.04	7.44
Tai-po Market	Dep.	7.21	9.55	11.10	12.38	1.53	5.13	6.08	7.48
Fanning	Dep.	7.32	10.06	11.21	12.48	2.03	5.24	6.19	7.59
Shengshui	Dep.	7.38	10.12	11.27	12.52	2.07	5.28	6.23	8.02
Shum-chun	Arr.	7.42	10.16	11.31	12.56	2.11	5.32	6.27	8.06

Stations	Dep.	A.M.	P.M.	Arr.	A.M.	P.M.	Arr.	A.M.	P.M.
Shum-chun	Dep.	7.21	9.05	10.38	11.40	3.00	4.17	5.13	6.06
Shengshui	Dep.	7.28	9.12	10.45	11.47	3.07	4.24	5.20	6.13
Fanning	Dep.	7.32	9.16	10.49	11.51	3.11	4.28	5.24	6.19
Tai-po Market	Dep.	7.42	9.26	10.59	12.02	3.21	4.38	5.34	6.29
Tai-po	Dep.	7.46	9.30	11.04	12.07	3.25	4.42	5.38	6.33
Shatin	Dep.	7.59	9.43	11.17	12.21	3.38	4.55	5.51	6.46
Yau-mat	Dep.	8.12	9.56	11.29	12.33	3.50	5.06	6.03	6.58
Kowloon	Arr.	8.20	9.03	11.37	12.41	3.58	5.16	6.11	7.06

SUNDAYS AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

Stations	Dep.	A.M.	P.M.	Arr.	A.M.	P.M.	Arr.	A.M.	P.M.
Kowloon	Dep.	8.40	9.15	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.20	7.10
Yau-mat	Dep.	8.50	9.24	10.39	12.09	1.24	4.44	5.38	7.19
Shatin	Dep.	9.02	9.36	10.51	12.21	1.36	4.56	5.51	7.31
Tai-po	Dep.	9.16	9.49	11.04	12.34	1.49	5.09	6.04	7.44
Tai-po Market	Dep.	9.21	9.55	11.10	12.38	1.53	5.13	6.08	7.48
Fanning	Dep.	9.32	10.06	11.21	12.48	2.03	5.24	6.19	7.59
Shengshui	Dep.	9.38	10.12	11.27	12.52	2.07	5.28	6.23	8.02
Shum-chun	Arr.	9.42	10.16	11.31	12.56	2.11	5.32	6.27	8.06

Stations	Dep.	A.M.	P.M.	Arr.	A.M.	P.M.	Arr.	A.M.	P.M.
Shum-chun	Dep.	8.19	10.38	11.40	3.00	4.17	5.13	6.06	6.59
Shengshui	Dep.	8.19	10.45	11.47	3.07	4.24	5.20	6.13	7.06
Fanning	Dep.	8.23	10.49	11.51	3.11	4.28	5.24	6.19	7.12
Tai-po Market	Dep.	8.33	10.59	12.02	3.21	4.38	5.34	6.29	7.22
Tai-po	Dep.	8.37	11.04	12.07	3.25	4.42	5.38	6.33	7.26
Shatin	Dep.	8.50	11.17	12.21	3.38	4.55	5.51	6.46	7.39
Yau-mat	Dep.	9.03	11.29	12.33	3.50	5.06	6.03	6.58	7.51
Kowloon	Arr.	9.11	11.37	12.41	3.58	5.16	6.11	7.06	7.59

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Stations	Dep.	A.M.	P.M.	Arr.	A.M.	P.M.	Arr.	A.M.	P.M.
Fanning	Dep.	7.45	11.30	12.20	6.25	10.10	1.05	5.00	5.55
Shatanok	Arr.	8.40	12.25	1.15	7.20	11.10	2.00	5.55	6.50

Stations	Dep.	A.M.	P.M.	Arr.	A.M.	P.M.	Arr.	A.M.	P.M.
Fanning	Dep.	7.45	11.30	12.20	6.25	10.10	1.05	5.00	5.55
Shatanok	Arr.	8.40	12.25	1.15	7.20	11.10	2.00	5.55	6.50

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SHANGHAI TELEPHONE SERVICE. REVISION OF CHARGES.

The Shanghai Municipal Gazette of January 15th contains interesting statements and reports on the subject of the revision of the tariff of telephone charges and on the working of the automatic Telephone system installed at the Company's East Exchange.

In view of the fact that a revision of the telephone monopoly in Hongkong is being discussed by the Company with the Government, the following review by the Shanghai Municipal Council of its negotiations with the Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd., will not be without interest in Hongkong:

In December, 1924, the Company addressed a letter to the Council suggesting a conference between the Directors of the Company and representatives of the Shanghai and French Municipal Councils for the purpose of determining whether or not the automatic system should be gradually substituted for the manual throughout the whole of the Company's service, and to discuss the question of extension of the Company's franchise and a revision of the tariff of charges. A concrete conclusion was arrived at, the Council was satisfied that the Company had made out a case justifying the consideration. The most urgent point requiring decision was the question of the introduction of the automatic system, for the reason that the existing capacity of the Company's exchanges only just allowed for the installation of the automatic side by side with the manual. To postpone the installation of the automatic to some later date would have meant the erection of additional buildings, with consequent increased cost to the subscribers. The Council fully realized that this system has proved entirely successful in other towns and would afford comparative immunity from the inconvenience (and possible danger) of strikes on the part of operators. The operation of the Automatic Exchange that has been installed in the Eastern District has (as fully explained in the Company's statement) been complicated by the faults that have been discovered in certain parts of the apparatus, and although the inconvenience caused to subscribers is to be regretted, the Council can find in this incident no sufficient reason for altering its decision that the automatic system is desirable and essential for Shanghai. The Council, however, is not yet satisfied that the particular Automatic Exchange now in operation in the Eastern District is the most suitable for Shanghai, and it is proposed to go further into this matter with the Company at an early date.

At an early stage of the negotiations the Council recorded the opinion "that the agreements under which the Public Utilities Companies of Shanghai operate do not allow for an adequate measure of control being exercised by the ratepayers' representatives over certain vital matters of financial and general policy," and advantage was taken of the opportunity afforded by the negotiations for suggesting to the Company a revision of the Agreement of 1907. A memorandum was prepared by the Council outlining a scheme the objects of which were (1) to identify the interests of the Directors of the Company with those of the Council in such a manner as to remove any possible source of friction arising in the future; (2) to provide for an adequate return to shareholders and the proper maintenance of their security, i.e., the assets of the Company; and (3) to substitute the interests of the subscriber for those of the shareholder as the chief incentive for the affairs of the Company being conducted on the most economical lines.

The Council's proposals and a copy of the memorandum were forwarded to the Company under cover of a letter dated April 3rd, the whole correspondence being published in the Municipal Gazette of April 5th. The principles underlying the scheme were accepted by the Directors, and the whole problem was ventilated at the last Meeting of Ratepayers at which the Council was instructed to proceed with the negotiations on the lines laid down in the memorandum. The revised agreement, which has tentatively been agreed to by both parties, limits the Company's dividend to a maximum rate of 5 per cent, per annum; provides for full and adequate control by the Council over the Company's operations, and finally ensures that the future financing of the Company will be conducted on the most economical lines. Further than this, any surplus that may result from the operation of the tariff will be earmarked for the benefit of subscribers after the legitimate and defined claims of shareholders have been satisfied. In effect the scheme is one that will ensure the same measure of control being exercised by the Council as if the Company were a Municipal undertaking, but frees the Council from direct responsibility in connection with finance and the details of management.

Under the scheme proposed by the Council and accepted by the Company, the tariff of charges is to be revised every five years. The fixing of an initial tariff was necessarily a somewhat difficult problem, and the greatest care has been taken to ensure that the revised charges are on such a basis as to safeguard the interests of the shareholders while at the same time not unduly penalising the subscribers. The Secretary of the Company has been in close collaboration with the Treasurer and Comptroller for some months past and has prepared detailed

statements of the Company's revenue and capital requirements for the next five years, which have been subjected to the closest scrutiny. The natural tendency of the Company was to err on the side of safety in the interests of the shareholders, while the Treasurer and Comptroller's efforts have possibly been exercised mainly in the interests of the subscriber. As the result of the investigations that have been made the Council is fully satisfied that the operating costs of the Telephone Service have increased to such an extent as to justify a revision of the tariff under the provisions of Clause 9 of the Agreement of 1907. The Company has also satisfied the Council that heavy capital expenditure is necessary in the near future to cope with its constantly increasing number of subscribers, and that this expenditure is necessary whether future extensions are carried out on the manual or automatic basis, although in the former case the outlay would not be so heavy as in the latter. The annual charges (interest and depreciation) on this capital expenditure will further materially increase the costs of the Company and would be difficult, if not impossible, to finance by a Company showing an inadequate return to its shareholders, which would be the position under the old tariff of charges. It has been suggested by certain correspondents that the increased charges are required in order to allow the Company to finance its capital outlay out of its current revenue. The Council wishes it to be clearly understood that such a revolutionary proposal has not been even considered. The Company's future capital requirements will be financed either by additional share or debenture issues, and the choice between these two methods will rest on financial expediency and the interest of the subscriber as distinct from the interests of the shareholder.

A number of petitions have been received from representative Chinese Associations, the majority of which characterize the increase of rates sanctioned by the Council as "exorbitant." In actual fact that increased tariff represents an advance of 15 per cent, and 20 per cent, respectively on the rates formerly in operation for residential and business telephones. Strong exception is also taken in these petitions to the application of the message rate to institutions such as hotels, restaurants, clubs, etc. The Council gave the fullest consideration to this innovation, and is perfectly satisfied that the new method of charging is justified, and is the only method by which such institutions can be made to contribute an equitable quota to the Company's revenue. Quite apart from this side of the question, and as pointed out by the Secretary and Acting General Manager by the company, the agreement signed by subscribers prohibits the use of the telephone by any other person than the subscriber or those in his immediate employ, and although this clause has not been insisted upon by the Company in the past, the time has arrived when the number of calls from this class of subscriber has increased to such an extent as to prejudice the service to the ordinary residential and business subscriber.

A deputation from the Amalgamated Association of Chinese Hotels, Restaurants and Teashops was seen by the Chairman on Tuesday, the 6th inst., and this meeting was followed by one at which the members of the Chinese Advisory Committee were present, together with representatives from the Association of Chinese Hotels and the Amalgamated Association of Street Unions. At this latter meeting, which was held on Thursday, the 5th inst., a full and frank discussion of the whole problem took place, and the Council's reasons for its attitude were explained in great detail by the Chairman and the Treasurer and Comptroller, while the Secretary and Acting General Manager of the Company gave a full explanation of the necessity for the introduction of the message rate as applied to a certain class of subscriber. Some misunderstanding appeared to exist as to how the message rate would operate in practice, and the Council has had no hesitation in approving a suggestion made at the meeting that the principle of charging on the message rate basis should be given one year's trial, and that the question should be reconsidered if an application is received from the Association of Chinese Hotels, Restaurants and Teashops of the current year, for the termination of the message rate. The Council has little doubt that when the message rate has been in operation a few months, the Chinese will be the first to appreciate its advantages.

The Council has been aware for some time past that the service given by the Company has been adversely criticized by an increasing number of subscribers, and it is for this reason that the Council has considered it desirable to strengthen its control over the Company's activities. The Company has real difficulties to contend with in serving such a cosmopolitan community as that of Shanghai, and the Council supports the Company in its appeal that subscribers should do what they can to co-operate with and assist the Company's officials.

On reviewing all the circumstances surrounding the question, the Council is satisfied that the revised agreement it is proposed to enter upon will ultimately prove in the general interests of the subscribers to the Service, and that the revised Tariff of Charges now in force is framed on an equitable basis.

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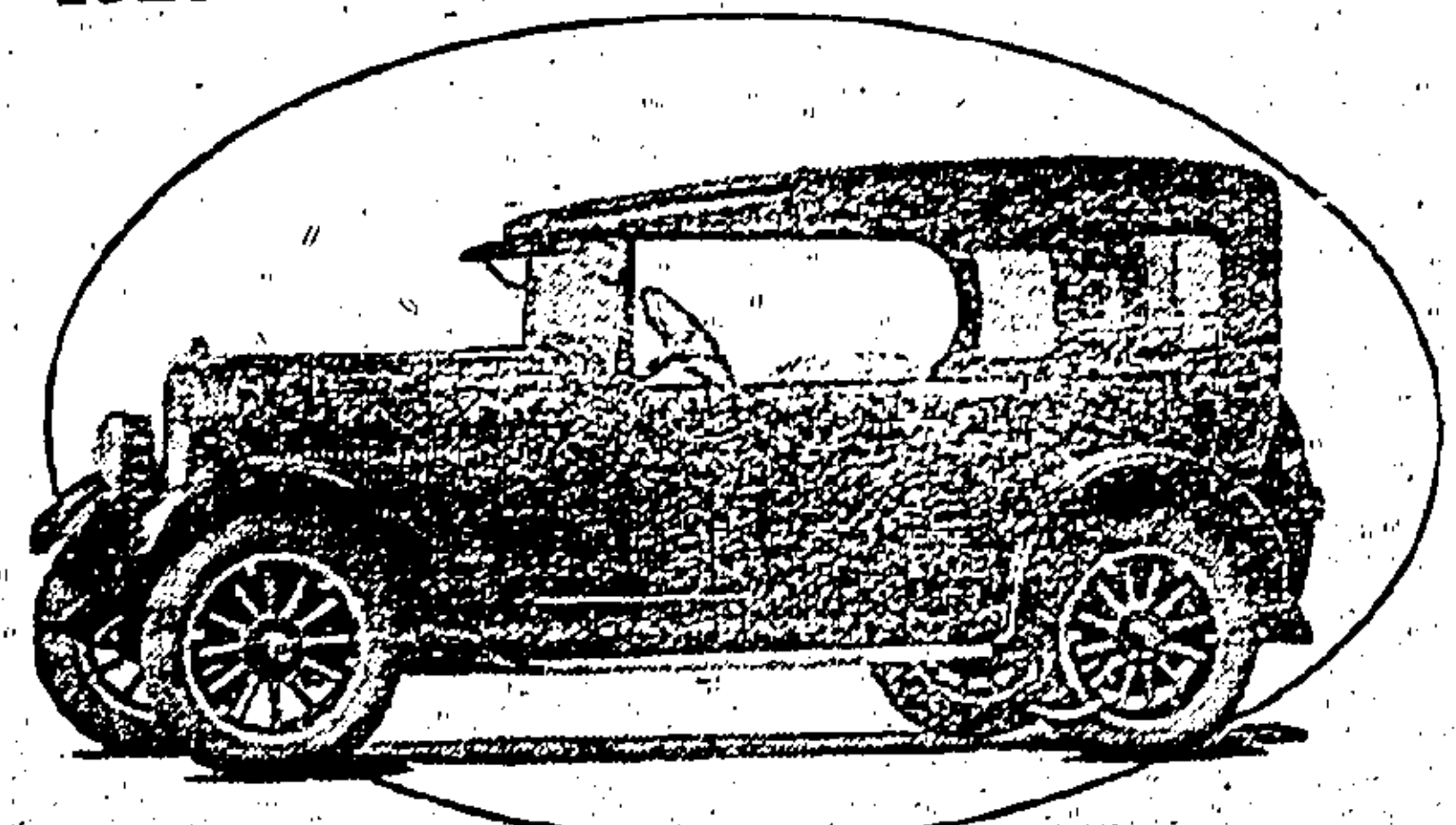
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PENNY POSTAGE.

THE P.M.G.'S REPLY TO BRITISH TRADERS.

An official report has been issued of the speeches made by the deputation from the Association of British Chambers of Commerce which was received by the Postmaster-General in London, and of Sir William Mitchell-Thomson's reply. The Postmaster-General, in his reply, said that he thought the underlying principle in the minds of the deputation was that the essential aim of a State trading service ought to be the rendering of service to the citizens, and not the extraction of tribute. The application of it, however, to the existing system presented very considerable difficulties, and for the purpose of their discussion they must assume the basis that the surplus of the Post Office was, and was likely to be, of considerable interest to the Chancellor of the Exchequer of the day.

Citizens were constantly suggesting improvements, and as matters stood at present the Postmaster-General and the Chancellor of the day really had to do their best to try to hold the balance between the citizen as user of the service and the citizen in his capacity as taxpayer. Every suggestion which the Postmaster-General got for the improvement of the service involved additional expenditure. Assuming that these reforms involved at the outset some financial sacrifice and that the institution of one reform might involve the temporary displacement of another, he asked if it was the deputation's considered view that of all reforms in postal facilities the reversion to penny post was the most vital and most urgent of all. ("Yes" by all present.)

He expected that answer and, personally, he agreed with them. With regard to the cost, they were in the realm of conjecture, but the estimate for the first full year planned out at about £5,600,000. If that was anywhere near right, even those who wanted immediate reversion to penny post must see that a change involving financial operations of such magnitude presented considerable difficulties. The establishment of Imperial penny postage, if he remembered rightly, cost something less than £100,000, and there was a considerable difference between that and the relative proportion of 51 millions, and really no Chancellor of the Exchequer could be reasonably expected to make a change of that financial magnitude in somebody else's Budget in the last three months of its life.

As regards the Post Office Budget though the patient would survive an operation of that character, he would be considerably enfeebled, because they might have to take into account the results of certain cases in which the decision of the Courts had been against the State. He was in communication with the Law Officers as to whether an appeal should be presented with regard to those cases or not. With a contingent commitment of this size in view, the Chancellor of the Exchequer must look forward to the coming year, and he could only look forward to the coming year when he had got a fuller knowledge of the estimated requirements of the Departments which were now being scrutinized by the Treasury.

All, therefore, that he could say that day was that penny postage would undoubtedly be reviewed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer when he was able to survey the whole field of national finance, and he (the Postmaster-General) promised that the deputation's arguments would be presented to Mr. Churchill with all the emphasis which he could command.

GERMANY'S TRADE TREATIES.

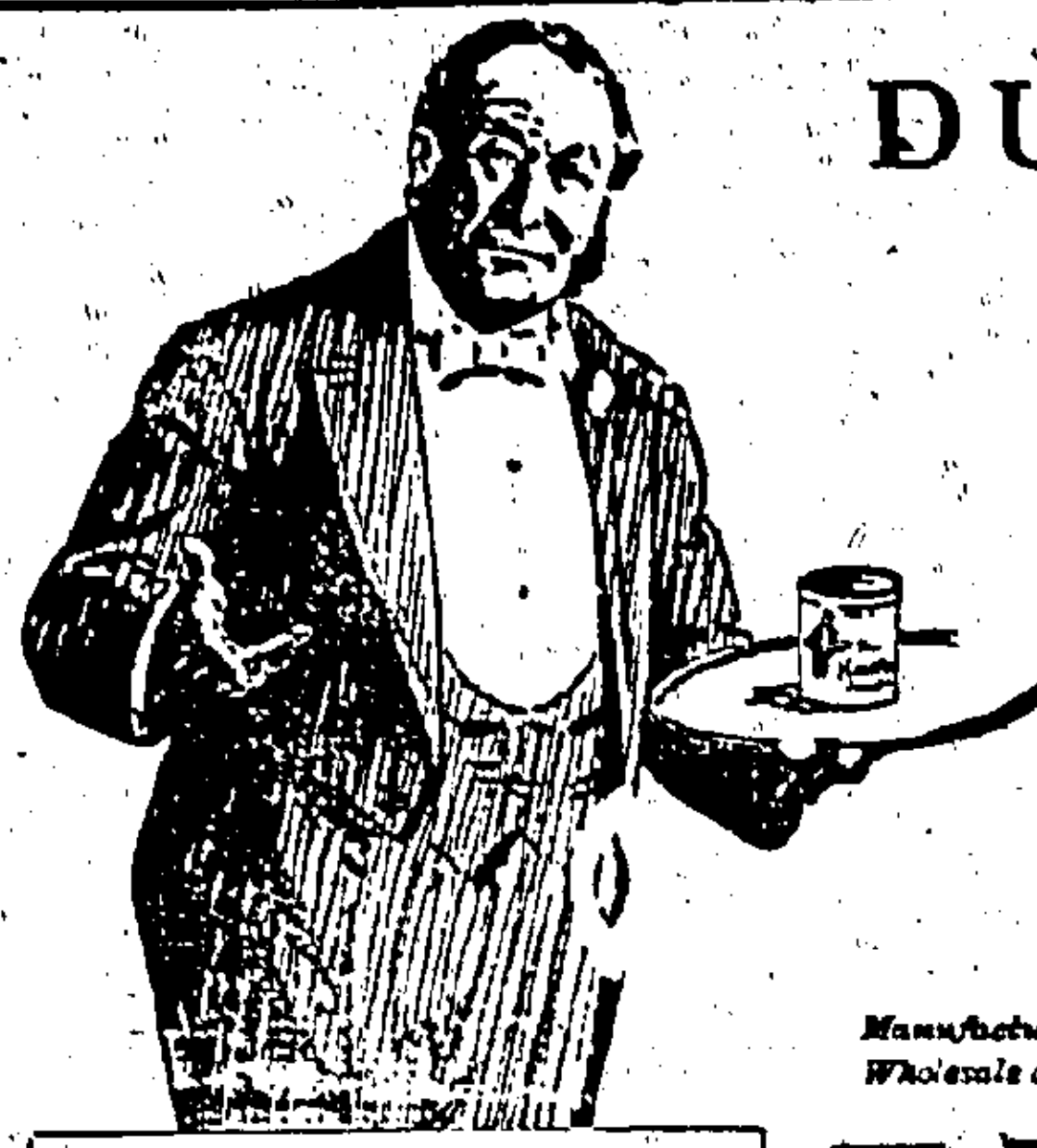
DIFFICULTIES OF THE RUSSIAN CASE.

The latest developments in Germany's exceedingly slow and difficult negotiations for a commercial treaty with the ex-enemy nations point to fairly plain sailing now that the treaty with England has shown the way, writes the Berlin correspondent of the London Observer. The only really uphill work is considered to be the treaty with Russia. It is odd to find in papers of the most divergent views comments on the new British Government's treatment of the Anglo-Russian Treaty drawn up under Mr. MacDonald's regime, and to discover them unanimous in their approval of England's rejection of that document. Faced with the various exigencies of all the twenty-two countries still to be dealt with, German economists to-day are everywhere in favour of applying the principles underlying the Anglo-German Treaty as a model of its kind to any other that is to follow. But special considerations govern any form of treaty with Russia, and here Germany believes that she is performing to a certain extent pioneer work, for which other nations will have cause to be grateful to her, or the reverse.

The most interesting point in these comments is that concerning the most-favoured-nation system, which, working so well elsewhere, has in Russia no significance at all. Germany learned this lesson at the time of her conflict with Russia on the occasion of the Berlin police searching Soviet headquarters for Bolshevik propaganda. The formula is still being sought which will provide a satisfactory treaty between nations whose economic structure is so fundamentally different as that of the average trade-treaty-making nation and Russia with the State as monopolist.

WHEN NIGHT BEGINS.

The Court of Criminal Appeal consisting of the Lord Chief Justice (Lord Hewart) and Justices Avory and Salter, held last month that a man arrested before 9 p.m. could not be convicted of a charge of possessing housebreaking implements at night, and quashed the conviction at Chelmsford Assizes, of a man who was sentenced to five years' penal servitude on that charge.



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JAPANESE GOODS ON NAVAL TOUR.

By a decision reached by the Chambers of Commerce all over the country the scheme proposed by the Osaka Chamber of Commerce for a circuit sample fair of Japan-made commodities in foreign countries has been under negotiation with the Navy Office through the Department of Agriculture and Commerce for the placing of a warship at their disposal.

Recently, the Admiralty has given its consent to a training-ship being placed at the disposal of the Chamber free of charge instead of a warship. The Chambers of Commerce decided to accept the training-ship. They are now making arrangements with the authorities as to the date of departure of the ship, ports of call, the programme of the cruise, etc. As soon as these arrangements are settled, a training-ship, aboard which numerous samples will be put on view, will leave Japan.

MILLIONS' CLAIM BY KRUPPS.

ROYALTIES ON BRITISH
SHELL-FUSES.

An action will shortly come before the Anglo-German Mixed Tribunal in which Krupps, the German ordnance firm, will claim royalties on millions of shell-fuses made by Vickers, Ltd., for British soldiers during the war.

The case first came before the tribunal last September and was adjourned. It should have been resumed last month, but was postponed. At the last hearing Sir Patrick Hastings, M.P., then Attorney-General, appeared for Vickers, but it is expected that Sir Douglas Hogg, M.P., the new Attorney-General, will appear for them at the next hearing.

Krupps are asking for a royalty of 1s. 2d. or 1s. 6d. on each fuse, according to size, as well as 5 per cent. interest, an immense sum of money being involved. The claim is based on an agreement between them and Vickers, made in 1902, under which Vickers agreed to pay a royalty on each fuse they made according to the German firm's specification. On the outbreak of war Vickers ceased paying the royalties. They now contend that Articles 239a and 306 of the Versailles Treaty automatically dissolved the agreement.

Article 239a says that any contract concluded between enemies shall be regarded as having been dissolved as from the time when any two of the parties became enemies.

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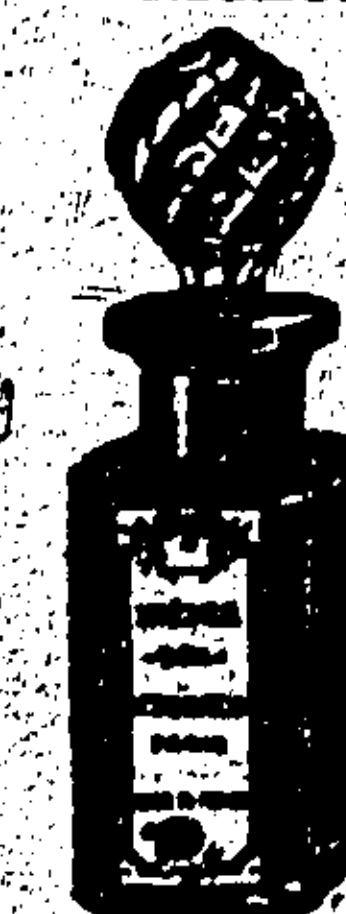
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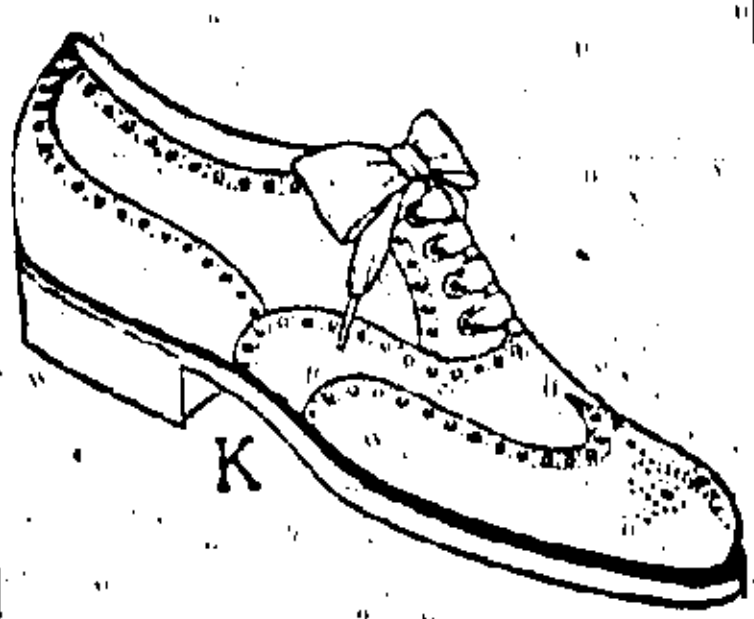
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THE MEDICAL CONFERENCE

LEPROSY: SOME INTERESTING FACTS.

LEPROSY IN INDIA AND CHINA.

Yesterday was the third and concluding day of the Joint Conference. It will be followed on Monday by the opening of the 17th Biennial Conference of the China Medical Missionary Association.

The opening address at the morning session yesterday by Dr. E. Muir, of the Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine, on "Leprosy," formed an admirable introduction to the series of papers that followed on the same subject and which proved to be full of interest and information. In the very short time at his disposal, Dr. Muir was unable to go fully into his paper and could only outline a few of the principal points connected with this important subject.

Dr. John Kirk, F.R.C.S. (Edin.), Canton (President of the C.M.M.A.) presided and welcomed Dr. Muir, on behalf of the Conference.

PAPER BY DR. E. MUIR OF CALCUTTA.

Dr. Muir said in the Indian census papers the last column was devoted to what were called the three "afflictions": Insanity, deaf-mutism and leprosy. There are no columns for other diseases: indeed leprosy was regarded not as a disease which might be cured or which would end fatally, but as an affliction—an affliction of the Gods the Indian would call it for some sin committed in a former life. Leprosy was called in India "The Great Disease."

It was assumed, he said, that leprosy was a self-healing disease; that in a typical case a few bacilli were introduced into the body which after a longer or shorter incubation period increased in number to a sufficient extent to cause lesions, and that, as in other bacterial diseases, immunity was gradually formed which caused recession of the infection until a cure resulted. In other words, leprosy was comparable to an acute bacterial disease such as, say, enteric, only that whereas in enteric the disease eliminated itself in 21 days leprosy might take 21 years. That was the essential difference. Leprosy was not a fatal disease. It was because it was not a fatal disease that people dreaded it so much.

Great stress should be laid on the importance of early diagnosis and treatment. In Calcutta they had found that of their 41 cases, who were efficiently treated and who persisted with treatment for a long enough period, almost 100 per cent. lost all active signs of the disease within a comparatively short time.

While it was impossible to claim a permanent cure for a disease in which the bacilli might lie latent for 20 or 30 years without producing any noticeable active signs, it could be readily seen that, if they had the means of arresting the disease in its early stage, they had a fair prospect of ridding the patient entirely of the disease to the extent that no active signs would appear again provided the patient remained in good general health. Many such cases which would have passed on into the more advanced stages, would in this way be prevented from becoming a public menace. In other words, they would be able to cut off the infection at its source, and thereby lay the chief hope of finally stamping out the disease.

At present in most countries leprosy was looked upon, with such dread that the unfortunate sufferers were dismissed from their employment as soon as they were diagnosed as suffering from the disease, no attempt being made to whether the disease was still in its early, non-infectious stage or had passed on to a stage in which it was highly infectious. The patient on being dismissed from his employment or because of the social ostracism to which he was exposed became mentally and physically depressed, a condition which was most favourable for the rapid increase of the disease.

It was most important that all cases should be diagnosed at the earliest stage. Unfortunately, the usual method of dealing with the disease was the opposite of this: the patient, afraid of the consequences of the discovery of his illness, hid it as long as possible. Especially, was this the case in countries in which segregation was carried out too reluctantly by law. The result of such laws was often to remove the more obvious lepers from the community, but the most dangerous lepers were not always the most obvious lepers. It was generally supposed that the most dangerous lepers were those with open ulcers, indeed according to the leper law of 1898 in India, a leper was only a leper according to the act when he had a discharging sore. The majority of such sores were of trophic origin and only appeared in the stage when the disease had nearly burned itself out. At the Purulia Leprosy Asylum in India which contained some 200 or 300 inmates he once gathered all the lepers who had open ulcers. There were 200 in all. Of these, only three could show bacilli in their ulcers. The forcible segregation of

obvious lepers would therefore only skim the surface. It would not get at the early cases or eradicate the evil. It was like cutting off the weed above the ground, while the root was left to spread below the surface.

All attempts to produce human leprosy in the lower animal had so far failed. In other words, the resistance of these lower animals was sufficient to overcome the infection when it had been inoculated.

One of the diseases which there was a good deal of reason to believe was a very common important factor in leprosy was syphilis.

All febrile conditions predisposed to leprosy, especially fever of prolonged duration, or those which tended to leave the patient weak and prostrate. Another predisposing cause of great importance in India and which would probably be of equal importance in China, was hookworm disease. In five leper asylums in India where they made a systematic examination they found on an average 80 per cent. of the inmates infected.

Diet was most important and patients should always have plenty of fresh food and vegetables, milk and butter. Absorption of toxins from the bowel predisposed to leprosy. Abundant exercise was most important and great benefit was derived in leprosy from it. He advised his leprosy patients to walk 15 miles a day or take its equivalent in some other form of exercise. Climate was a most important factor, as either excessive heat or excessive cold seemed to be favourable to leprosy, and the reason why leprosy was so much more common in southern than in northern China was probably dependent more upon the humidity than upon the temperature. The mental factor must not be neglected and all these factors must be taken in full consideration when dealing with leprosy. Having eliminated the predisposing cause or causes and ensured that patients would remain under hygienic and cheerful conditions, that he would have abundant work of a suitable nature to keep him occupied and that he was having sufficient vigorous exercise, the nature of the various methods of special treatment suitable to the class of case should be considered. This should be local and general and was of various forms.

Dr. John Kirk expressed thanks to Dr. Muir for his paper and mentioned that at the Biennial Conference on Monday, two hours had been set apart for a symposium on leprosy, and no doubt they would hear more fully on this important subject from Dr. Muir then.

CHINA LEPROSY SURVEY.

In the Medical, Pharmacology, and Public Health Room Dr. H. Fowler, (Shanghai), submitted a paper containing some very valuable information concerning "The China Leprosy Survey." He said that for his purpose he had divided China into parts: the six maritime Provinces, the five Yunnan Provinces, the four North-west Provinces, the three Southern Provinces, and the Outer Provinces. To a select body of medical men and consular officials in these provinces, a questionnaire was sent dealing with the attitude of local authorities, treatment and segregation. From the majority important matter was received in reply. The Maritime Provinces reports showed clearly that the disease was endemic, was widespread in Kwangtung, cases continually arising. To estimate the total number of lepers in Kwangtung, or any other given section, was impossible, but cases were frequent in the towns, though less frequent in the mountainous districts. Some were found in Fukien and in Kiangsu, and in all big cities. Many of the great number that existed in Shantung were found to be from Kwangtung. In Weiweiwei there were thirty cases, one in every 2,000 of the population. Shantung had a case in every ten thousand, while in Chihli the disease was practically unknown. He considered the Maritime Provinces as a district which would form an excellent basis for research work by authorities and the medical man. The disease was particularly prevalent in Central China and nine-tenths of the cases were found within a sixty-mile radius of Hankow. All over China the majority of cases were among the coolies and beggar class. Honan in parts reported the disease prevalent and in Hunan there were numerous cases. Kiangsi had cases and the Tibetan lepers there were generally of the better classes. In Szechuan leprosy was rarely found, except among the aboriginal tribes.

TREATMENT OF LEPROSY.

Dr. V. G. Heiser (New York), being unable to be present a paper by him on "The present status of the treatment for Leprosy," was read by Dr. J. Anderson, in which Dr. Heiser stated that reports showed that Chaulmoogra Oil appeared to have the best prospects of success, especially in the early stages of the disease.

WORLD THEATRE.

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CENTRAL BRITISH SCHOOL. ANNUAL PRIZE DAY. SIR CLAUD SEVERN PRESENTS THE PRIZES.

The annual Prize Day of the Central British School, Nathan Road, Kowloon, took place yesterday, when the Hon. Sir Claud Severn presented the prizes.

The proceedings were timed to commence at 11 a.m., but Sir Claud, who was accompanied by Lady Severn, arrived earlier, and inspected the School premises before the prize-giving ceremony.

A smart guard-of-honour of Girl Guides under their Captain, Miss Owen Hughes, assisted by her Lieutenant, Miss Holyoak, were present, and lined the steps of the School both on the arrival and the departure of the distinguished visitors.

So large was the assembly of parents and pupils that the big hall of the institution was packed some time before the proceedings began.

Presenting the annual report, the Headmaster, Mr. G. Franklin Nightingale, said: "Sir Claud Severn, ladies and gentlemen,—During the year 1924 there were great developments in every department of the School and it seems probable that in the near future additional buildings will become necessary. Our numbers are increasing,—to-day there are 133 on the roll,—and the present building will soon be too small if the development of the residential part of Kowloon continues at the same rate."

ATTENDANCE.

The School was opened on 185 days. The maximum enrolment was 136. In January there were 118 on the roll, in December 128. The average attendance during the whole year was 97, the highest average attendance being 116 in December. The attendance on the whole was good in spite of absences due to measles, malaria and dengue fever. The heat of September caused many to be absent, the average daily attendance falling to 90. There were very few cases of absence due to trivial reasons, and I am pleased to be able to record the willing co-operation of parents in our efforts to enforce regular and punctual attendance at school.

MEDICAL INSPECTION.

The School was medically examined in April and an excellent report was again made by the M.O.H., Dr. Woodman. It is very gratifying to note the healthy condition of the pupils of this School.

CHANGES OF STAFF.

There were several changes in the Staff during the year. Mrs. Cooper, Housewife and Cookery Mistress, joined us in December 1924. Miss Kitson in January 1925, Miss Macfarlane in June, Miss Hall, transferred from Ellis Kadoorie School, in September, and Miss Brown, transferred from Queen's College, in November.

Mrs. Hall resigned in December 1924. Mrs. Meacock in April 1925, and in November Miss Thompson, who in December was married to Mr. Orme. We all join in wishing Mr. and Mrs. Orme every happiness.

Mr. Tolley was transferred to Queen's College in September. It is our earnest wish that there may be no changes in the Staff this year, for in this age of specialization, when a subject is taken throughout the school by a member of the Staff who has made a special study of that subject, the work of a school is seriously affected by such changes.

"At the Central British School we are offering children of British parentage educational facilities of a high standard, equal in every respect to those offered by home schools. We are striving to develop a school spirit imbued with the best traditions of the home. Public School, and to make this a school of truthfulness, honesty, manliness, and clean playing on and off the field. Very few schools possess a Staff who have qualifications higher than those possessed by the members of the Staff of this School, or who display keener enthusiasm in the cause of education, education in the best and deepest sense."

VISITORS.

The School was visited by the Director of Education, the Inspector of English Schools, Mr. B. Wylie, a member of the Board of Education, Mr. W. W. Hornell, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Hongkong, Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Education Commissions from both Japan and the Philippine Islands, and many parents and friends. I wish to remind all parents that I am always ready to meet them at the School to show them the Class-rooms and Laboratories and the work done here, and to discuss questions relating to their own children and to education in general.

Latin, Chemistry and Physics have now been added to the School curriculum. Latin is taken in Classes 1 and 2 by those boys and girls who propose to matriculate in the University of London after passing the local Matriculation Examination. At the beginning of the year a Physics Laboratory was fitted up in one of the class-rooms built in 1922, and at the end of the year a Chemistry Laboratory was added. In March the building of 6 new class-rooms was completed and they are now occupied by Classes 4-6. Two rooms were converted into store-rooms for our up-to-date stock of Chemistry and Physics material. Excellent films are now provided at the School,—a small charge being made,—for children coming from Hongkong. I shall be pleased to send copies of the School Prospectus for 1924-25 to anyone interested in the Central British School and in the education of British children in the East.

CHARITY.

The pupils of this School have been very active in the cause of charity. They took part in the sale of Poppies on Armistice Day and in the Annual Bazaar of the Ministering Children's League. The girls of Classes 3 and 4 raised a sum of £21.12.0, for which they sent a draft to the London Hospital.

Our thanks are due to Mr. W. G. Joseph, Mr. O. I. Ellis, and Mr. A. Allison for supplying the School Library with books, magazines and illustrated papers. Captain R. F. Mitchell presented a collection of shells and coral to the School Museum. A new section, containing 150 volumes, was very generously given by Mr. W. G. Joseph, and I appeal to all parents and friends for further gifts of books and magazines. We also thank the Director of the Royal Observatory for sending us the daily Weather Map.

EXAMINATIONS.

The Midsummer and Annual Examinations showed very good results in both the Upper and the Lower classes of the School. For the Matriculation and Senior Local Examinations we entered the whole of Class 1, 10 candidates, of whom 3 passed, 3 gaining the Matriculation, and 5 the Senior Local certificates. This is an excellent result, comparing very favourably with that obtained by any other school in the Colony. (Applause.) V. Wheller passed in English, Mathematics, Latin, French, Geography, and History, being awarded the Montargis French Prize. K. Jenner is the youngest boy in the East to obtain the Matriculation certificate. He is only 13.

The English and Mathematics were good. Arithmetic, excepted, in which subject lower marks than expected were obtained. The French results were much better than those of past years, only one candidate failing in this subject. For the Junior Local Examination we entered the whole of Class 2, 9 candidates, 6 of whom were successful. One boy, J. Maycock, passed in 8 subjects, gaining distinction in Arithmetic, Mathematics and Drawing.

In the School Annual Examination a high standard of marking was adopted and the results were good. In most classes there is a "tail" consisting of pupils admitted during the second and third terms of the year, to whom French, Physics, Chemistry, Algebra and Geometry are new subjects. This state of affairs is inevitable in this school. In spite of all the difficulties experienced in the education of British children in the East, sound work is being done here, as proved by the success of old boys and girls in the Home schools. Invariably they are placed in a form whose average age is higher than theirs; they soon reach the top of the form and gain promotion to a higher. Ivan Joseph, who is leaving us this month, has passed the Entrance Examination into Bedford School, being placed in the Fifth Form.

"EZRA ABRAHAM" SCHOLARSHIP.

Mr. Ezra Abraham has given a Scholarship, value \$100, which will be awarded annually to the pupil, passing the Junior Local Examination, who obtains the most marks in Mathematics. This is a very generous gift, and I hope that the example set by Mr. Abraham, who has always taken a great interest in this School, will be followed by other friends interested in the education of British children.

OLD PUPILS' ASSOCIATION.

The members of this Association were very active during the year 1924. In the Water Polo League they played throughout the season without losing a match, winning the Shield which is now displayed in the School Hall.

The Prince of Wales' Banner was won by the Central British School troop of Girl Guides under their energetic and enthusiastic Captain, Miss Owen Hughes, assisted by Miss Holyoak. Mr. G. J. Tarrant took over the duties of Scoutmaster of the School Boy Scouts.

SPORTS AND GAMES.

The School Athletic Sports were held in January. Cricket has become a very popular game, the covered nets in the Playground being in daily use. A consignment of sports material, for cricket, football, tennis, fives,—was received from home. Our thanks are due to the Committee of the Kowloon Cricket Club and the Kowloon Football Club, who are always ready to encourage youthful talent, for granting us the use of their grounds for matches and practice games. Swimming, as usual, was very popular, permission to use the Kowloon Dock Bathing Beach being again granted by the Dock Recreation Club Committee. We held our annual Empire Day picnic at Big Wave Bay. The School team was in the final of the Schools' Relay Race at the Victoria Recreation Club.

The Physical Instruction and Boxing Classes were held twice a week except during the summer months. At the Schools' Boxing Tournament the Boys' Lightweight Championship was won by K. Jenner, his brother, W. Jenner, being awarded the Men's Bantam weight Championship. We thank Mrs. Weill for presenting a silver cup for the Tennis Tournament, which was held during the wet season.

It is interesting to note that old C.B.S. boys at home more than hold their own in Cricket, Football, Swimming and Boxing. One boy, W. Matchie, who left us during the year, won the Boys' Swimming Championship of Sussex, being awarded the "Harry Preston Challenge Cup." A parent informed me the other day that her son had been elected Captain of his home school. I desire to express to the staff my appreciation of their enthusiastic and loyal support in all the varied activities of the School life, and to thank those who have very generously given prizes, and you, Sir, and Lady Severn, for honouring us with your presence here to-day.

(Continued on next column).

CHINESE NEW YEAR.

GAY SCENES AT HONGKONG HOTEL.

As is usual, things were bright and gay at the Hongkong Hotel last night, the occasion, of course being the Chinese New Year Carnival. The previous year's carnival, brilliant as it was, was surpassed.

Last year the guests numbered 500, but this year the Hotel catered for about 650, and an overflow gathering took place at the Repulse Bay Hotel. Altogether the Company catered for about 800 people.

Typically Chinese was the scheme of decoration in the grill room, the ceiling lights being covered with monster Chinese and Japanese lanterns, and the walls and verandah were gaily decorated with bunting and flags. Loops of coloured lights lent a pleasing effect to the setting, and the tables, too, were decorated.

Some strikingly charming costumes were worn by many of the ladies present. Paper caps, toy balloons and the other paraphernalia of carnival were at the disposal of the guests, who spent a thoroughly enjoyable time.

The management and staff of the Hotel had done their utmost to ensure the success of the carnival and great credit was reflected on Mr. W. H. Perry, the genial manager.

The dancing floor was in good condition, and the Hongkong Hotel's own Orchestra provided a thoroughly delightful programme of music.

There were some large private parties present. At midnight a huge string of crackers was set alight to bring good "Joos" to the Hotel in the New Year.

Sir Claud Severn said that he was glad to see such a large attendance of parents, scholars, and those interested in education in Hongkong. The school had come into being as a result of long discussions in 1921, and as at that time he had been at home on leave, the present was the first time he had had an opportunity of making a visit to the School. He hoped, however, to do so more frequently in future. After alluding to the success which was attending old pupils who had gone home, Sir Claud said that he felt sure that his young hearers present would follow in their footsteps. He was pleased to see the cricket nets up in the playground, but he had formed the impression that a fast bowler on such wickets would be an extremely destructive individual—until he was informed that matting was put down, which rendered fast bowling innocuous. (Laughter.)

In conclusion Sir Claud expressed his own, and Lady Severn's, pleasure in coming there and seeing how well the school was progressing under Mr. Nightingale. He then proceeded to distribute the prizes to the winners, as under:—
Matriculation.—D. Ellis, K. Jenner, and V. Wheller.

Senior Local.—A. Bach, R. Moses, J. Stewart, M. Whitley, and S. Whitley.
Junior Local.—C. Allison, J. Hirst, J. Maycock, T. Whitley, S. Williams, and R. Wheller.

Government Scholarships.—Class 1A (Matriculation), V. Wheller, 1st (Senior Local), S. Whitley; 2 (Junior Local), R. Wheller, 3rd, K. Hammond, 4th, V. Wheller; 5th, C. Tacchi; 6th, R. Mead; 7th, L. Glendinning; and 8th, U. Mitchell.

Class Prizes.—A (Matriculation), 1, V. Wheller; 2, D. Ellis (presented by Messrs. Kelly & Walsh); 3, S. Whitley (presented by Mr. E. Abraham); 4, R. Wheller (presented by Mr. E. Abraham); 5, R. Wheller (presented by Mr. L. M. Whyte); 6, C. Tacchi; 7, W. Hirst (presented by Mr. L. M. Whyte); 8, 1, E. Mead; 2, K. Nightingale; 3, L. Glendinning; 4, C. Carr; 5, U. Mitchell and 2, M. Taylor.

Garrison School Scholarships.—E. Anglow, B. Budden, M. George, P. Hunt, A. Maycock, and C. Maynard.
J. R. M. Smith Scholarship.—J. Stewart and C. Allison.

Ezra Abraham Scholarship.—J. Maycock.
Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Scholarship.—K. Jenner, and M. Groundwater.

Wylie Composition Prize.—V. Wheller.
Wylie Composition Prize.—(Special) M. Weston.

Montargis French Prize.—V. Wheller.
War Memorial Prize.—V. Wheller.
Head Master's Prize.—K. Jenner.

Rev. H. Copley Mayle's Prize for Scripture.—S. Whitley.
Rev. H. Johnston's Prize for Scripture.—J. Maycock.

Mr. N. Wheller's Prize for Mathematics.—K. Jenner.
Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggins' Prize for History.—S. Whitley.

Miss Bascombe's Prize for History.—C. Allison.
Mr. G. G. Wood's Prize for Mathematics (Class 3).—J. Laing.

Mr. T. R. Bowell's Prize for Geography.—U. Mitchell, E. Lammer.
Captain R. F. Mitchell's Prize for Mathematics (Class 4).—V. Dorf.

Arithmetic Prizes.—Class 5A. Presented by Mr. G. Tacchi: E. Mead, A. Fowler. Class 5B: L. Glendinning, Class 6: U. Mitchell.

Miss Hall's Prize for Drawing.—J. Maycock.
Messrs. Der A. Wing's Prize for Drawing.—R. Woolley.

Mrs. Nightingale's Prizes for Writing.—U. Mitchell, E. Lammer.
Mr. R. D. W. Sheephanks' Extra Prize for Composition.—G. MacNider, L. A. Esterbrook.

Mr. H. B. Mould's Prizes for Carpentry.—F. Hartley, D. Davidson.

PEKING NOTES.

THE CAPITAL DAY BY DAY.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, January 24th.

Fear and hope continue to alternate in Peking. At the beginning of the week certain happenings or reported happenings led to something like a panic among the timid ones close to certain news sources, but to-day that panic seems to have been allayed as there is no procession of riches laden with treasures proceeding to the Legation Quarter for security. Though still at the Western Hills, Feng Yu Hsiang is nevertheless the cynosure of all eyes. On Sunday he had a conference at his residence with his commanders and naturally the public would like to know what it was all about. In the absence of definite information there are all kinds of conjectures. I will not refer to these, but will endeavour to group co-related reports in order to visualise the situation as it is seen here.

On Sunday it was reported that Chang Tso Lin had suddenly departed from Tientsin for Mukden. Investigation proved that the report was untrue. Undoubtedly he has made preparations which suggest an early departure from Tientsin, but whether such is his intention no one knows. Such preparations may be designed to create a desired impression. One thing seems to be apparent, and that is that Feng Yu Hsiang has changed his mind in respect of his planned visit abroad. His resignation as inspector general has at length been accepted, but that does not mean that he has stripped himself of power. His position has been strengthened by having been appointed Director General of the North-West Frontier, a post to which he had been appointed by the Tsoo Kun administration but did not take up. Rather curiously, the Mahommedan General Ma Fu Hsiang, who has been looked upon as an opponent of our Christian friend, has been appointed co-director, and it will be interesting to see how this arrangement will work out. The other mandated appointments are extremely interesting. General Li Ming Chun, one of Feng's men, succeeds General Ma as Tutor of Suiyuan, while General Sung Chi Yuan is appointed acting commandant of Feng's favourite 11th Division. The understanding among Chinese is that these transfers have been made in order to test those concerned. If they are acted upon according to the wishes of the Chief Executive then it may be presumed that an important development in the plans of the Provisional Government has been attained.

While the Christian General and his troops are being consigned to the North-West Frontier, the object of restoring Outer Mongolia—whether they move or not—is a different matter. General Sun Yueh, a partner with Feng in the coup d'état of October 3rd, having discovered that he is not wanted in Honan and that his presence at Paoingfu is objected to by the Tuli of Chihli, has quietly returned to Peking, accompanied, it is said, by two brigades. In these days troop movements are viewed with suspicion, and the return of these soldiers to the capital is not regarded as a good omen. On top of this comes the intelligence that Fengtien Railway, and naturally General Hu Chung Yi, the respectable bandit in charge of Honan, has telegraphed the Government asking for an explanation. Swift upon the heels of this message we have another to the effect that General Sun Yueh's troops have been moved to Machang and that four brigades of General Yu Hsiang's troops have been dispatched to Chang Hsin Tien on the Peking-Hankow line. Whether this means an immediate outbreak of hostilities or not cannot be said at the moment, but at the back of most minds in Peking is the thought that the rival parties are simply marking time and preparing for another trial of arms in the Spring.

This account of the situation would be incomplete without some reference to Dr. Sun Yat Sen. His illness is serious, though not grave. Nevertheless, it is a severe blow to his party, who have failed to capitalise his presence in Peking to the extent anticipated, and to that extent Bolshevism may be said to have suffered a set back.

Marshal Tuan Chi Jui has convened the re-organisation Conference to be held in Peking before February 1st. He has addressed telegrams in almost identical terms to the leaders of the movement which overthrew the Tsoo Kun administration, to provincial civil and military authorities, to Sun Yat Sen and Li Yuan Hung (former President) and to prominent citizens throughout the country. So far as I can gather, few Chinese are optimistic regarding the outcome of this Conference. However, the Provisional Government has made a good impression by its announcement that the Linching Incident will be paid in a day or two and by the speedy restitution made to the victims of the "hold-up" on the railway near Tientsin last week.

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CABLES.

[LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TEST MATCH.

VICTORY YESTERDAY GIVES
"RUBBER TO AUSTRALIA."

"WOMEN SCREAM AND MEN GASP."

ADELAIDE, January 23rd.
The Australians won the rubber to-day when they disposed of England for 363, gaining the victory in the third match by eleven runs.

There was the greatest excitement in the town, this morning, when the game was resumed in fine weather and with the wicket in good condition. The public were admitted free, 10,000 taking advantage to be present.

The English batsmen (Gilligan and Freeman) were cheered as they walked to the wickets.

The first ball, from Gregory, went for four byes to the boundary, amid howls of disappointment.

Freeman nearly played on, from the fourth ball he received.

Gilligan's downfall was hailed uproariously. He had been batting one hour and 31 minutes and had obtained 4 fours. It was a worthy innings.

Women screamed and men gasped when Freeman skied a ball over Ryder's head, and escaped, being caught.

There was a remarkable demonstration at the close. The players had to force their way through an admiring mob, many of whom remained on the ground, long after the finish, discussing the match.

The teams had luncheon with Lord Forster, Governor-General of the Commonwealth. He congratulated the players of both teams on a fine fight fought in the true cricket spirit throughout.

The match, he said, had restored England to her position in the world of cricket.

Gilligan, interviewed after the match, said he did not complain of the luck. He was glad the English team had made a decent fight. Australia's sound batting coupled with Mailey's and Gregory's bowling, had contributed to England's defeat.

Collins said it was probably the finest game seen in Australia for many years.

The aggregate attendance was 115,940 and the receipts £10,734.

Scores:—

AUSTRALIA.

1st Innings.

H. L. Collins, b. Tate 3

A. Richardson, b. Kilner 68

J. M. Gregory, b. Freeman 6

J. M. Taylor, l.b.w., b. Tate 0

M. Ponsford, c. Strudwick, b. Gilligan 31

V. Richardson, c. Whysall, b. Kilner 4

J. S. Ryder, not out 201

T. J. E. Andrews, b. Kilner 72

C. Kellaway, c. Strudwick, b. Kilner 9

W. A. Oldfield, l.b.w., b. Kilner 47

A. Mailey, c. Strudwick, b. Hendred 27

Extras 13

Total 488

FALL OF WICKETS.

1/10, 2/19, 3/22, 4/114, 5/118, 6/119,

7/223, 8/308, 9/416, 10/480.

Bowling Analysis.

R. W.

Tate 43 2

Gilligan 17 1

Freeman 107 1

Woolley 135 1

Kilner 127 4

Hobbs 11 0

Whysall 9 0

Hendred 27 1

ENGLAND.

1st Innings.

W. W. Whysall, b. Gregory 9

A. W. Tate, c. Andrews, b. Mailey 27

H. Strudwick, c. Gregory, b. Kellaway 1

A. P. F. Chapman, b. Gregory 26

J. B. Hobbs, c. Gregory, b. Mailey 119

H. Sutcliffe, c. Oldfield, b. Ryder 33

F. E. Woolley, c. Andrews, b. Mailey 18

E. Hendred, c. Taylor, b. Gregory 92

R. Kilner, l.b.w., b. A. Richardson 8

A. E. R. Gilligan, c. Collins, b. A. Richardson 0

A. P. Freeman, not out 8

Extras 21

Total 305

Bowling Analysis.

R. W.

Gregory 111 3

Kellaway 24 1

Mailey 133 3

A. Richardson 42 2

Ryder 15 1

Collins 10 0

FALL OF WICKETS.

1/8, 2/12, 3/07, 4/60, 5/150, 6/130,

7/207, 8/316, 9/329, 10/385.

AUSTRALIA.

2nd Innings.

H. L. Collins, b. Freeman 26

A. Richardson, c. Kilner, b. Woolley 14

J. S. Ryder, c. and b. Woolley 88

J. M. Taylor, b. Freeman 34

M. Ponsford, c. Hendred, b. Kilner 43

T. J. E. Andrews, c. Whysall, b. Kilner 1

V. Richardson, c. Tate, b. Woolley 2

C. Kellaway, not out 22

W. A. Oldfield, b. Kilner 4

A. Mailey, c. Sutcliffe, b. Kilner 5

Extras 11

Total 250

Bowling Analysis.

R. W.

Tate 17 0

Freeman 94 2

Kilner 51 4

Woolley 77 4

(Continued on next column).

CURRENCY PROBLEMS.

BRITAIN'S RETURN TO THE GOLD
STANDARD.

RELIEF FOR INDIAN STRAINING.

LONDON, January 22nd.

Messrs. Montagu's annual bullion letter says that when the cost of living, labour, and raw material on the Continent becomes adjusted to the depreciated exchanges and relations between employers and employed in Britain have improved, the return of the United Kingdom to an effective gold standard will be much simplified.

Several European countries, for instance Switzerland and Holland, are now considering a return to the gold parity, nor must the anxiety of South Africa to make its gold standard effective be overlooked.

The letter dwells on the absorption of gold by India, which is in strong contrast to the present small acquisition by Europe. The problem of the anomalous position of the Indian currency is hardly soluble until the United Kingdom is again working freely on the gold standard. Meanwhile the more gold India takes, the longer is the return of the United Kingdom to an effective gold standard, deferred.

SOLVING INDIA'S PROBLEM.

DELHI, January 22nd.

In the Legislative Assembly, Sir Basil Blackett, introducing the currency amendment bill with a view to providing a hundred crores to prevent excessive monetary stringency, said some critics wanted stabilisation but it was still risky to tie the rupee either to gold or to sterling and thereby subject India to a severe rise of internal prices involving new demands for increases of salaries and wages.

Moreover, India being a great importer of gold, they were not able to know what would be the effect of cheapening gold in terms of silver. No ratio was sacrosanct. They must find one which was attainable and could be maintained. The time had not yet arrived to constitute a currency committee. His bill was in the nature of interim legislation to avoid possible risks, but the position of the Indian currency was satisfactory and would remain so even if the proposed maximum of a hundred crores was reached.

The debate was adjourned.

SAVING ST. PAUL'S.

CITY OF LONDON COUNCIL VOTES
3,000 GUINEAS.

LONDON, January 22nd.

The court of the Common Council of the City of London to-day voted 3,000 guineas for the St. Paul's Cathedral Restoration Fund.

The 3,000 guineas voted by the City Council to the St. Paul's Cathedral preservation fund is in addition to the 24,000 already contributed. The chief commoner, proposing the resolution in this connection, said it was incumbent on the Corporation to give a lead to the movement to restore a monument dear not merely to Londoners but to the Empire and the world, as an incentive to people throughout the Empire.

A special committee was appointed to confer with everyone concerned, including the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. Councillor Pakeman said that drastic measures must be taken, even to the extent of closing the cathedral for a considerable period. He hoped the committee would approach the Government besides the Cathedral authorities.

It is noteworthy that the public has already subscribed £144,000 to the St. Paul's Cathedral Preservation fund through the columns of *The Times*.

THE GERMAN CABINET.

VOTE OF CONFIDENCE PASSED
IN GOVERNMENT.

BERLIN, January 22nd.

The Reichstag has passed a vote of confidence in the Government by 216 to 160 votes.

The Democrats abstained from voting and the left wing of the Centrists voted against the motion.

Fall of Wickets.

1/36, 2/63, 3/126, 4/215, 5/216,

6/217, 7/127, 8/220, 9/242, 10/250.

ENGLAND.

2nd Innings.

J. B. Hobbs, c. Collins, b. A. Richardson 27

H. Sutcliffe, c. Ponsford, b. Mailey 50

F. E. Woolley, b. Kellaway 21

E. Hendred, l.b.w., b. Kellaway 51

W. W. Whysall, b. Gregory 75

A. P. F. Chapman, c. Ryder, b. Kellaway 56

R. Kilner, c. V. Richardson, b. A. Richardson 24

M. W. Tate, b. Mailey 21

A. E. R. Gilligan, c. V. Richardson 31

A. P. Freeman, c. Oldfield, b. Mailey 24

H. Strudwick, not out 17

Extras 17

Total 363

Fall of Wickets.

1/63, 2/92, 3/90, 4/153, 5/244, 6/254,

7/270, 8/312, 9/357, 10/363.

Bowling Analysis.

R. W.

Gregory 71 3

Collins 17 0

Kellaway 57 3

A. Richardson 62 2

Mailey 158 3

Ryder 11 0

(Continued on next column).

EARLIER CABLES.

BRIAND KILLS DOUBTS.
FORMER FRENCH PREMIER
FAVOURS GOVERNMENT POLICY.

PARIS, January 22nd.

Before a packed Chamber eager to hear his first tribune speech since his fall, the ex-Premier, M. Briand, killed doubts as to his attitude toward the Government by expressing his entire approval of its foreign policy except as regards the Vatican. He declared that it was France's interest to be officially represented at the Vatican as at Moscow and Geneva—the seats of the three great internationalisms.

He urged M. Herriot to subordinate Party considerations to national interests, although it meant a breach of the election pledge given by the Left Parties.

JOHNNIE DUNDEE.

SUDDEN DEPARTURE ON EVE
OF FIGHT.

PARIS, January 22nd.

Notwithstanding the arrangements made for his fight with Bretonnel on January 21st, for which thousands of tickets had been sold, Johnnie Dundee sailed for New York on January 17th, wincing on route that his hasty departure was due to his wife's illness.

The French Boxing Federation has decided that Dundee and his manager, Johnson, be permanently barred from engaging in fights in France. The Federation has appealed to all countries affiliated with the Boxing Union to impose a similar penalty.

INDIAN STUDENTS.

LORD RAWLINSON FAVOURS BAR
BEING REMOVED.

DELHI, January 22nd.

General Lord Rawlinson (Commander-in-Chief) accepted an Indian motion urging the British Government to remove the bar against the admission of Indian students to the University Officers Training Corps according to the recommendations of the Lytton Committee, which were recently accepted by the Imperial Government.

LOCAL OPTION.

THE DUTCH REJECT INTRODU-
TION OF BILL.

THE HAGUE, January 22nd.

The first Chamber has again rejected the Bill introducing local option regarding alcoholic liquors.

RESIGNS FROM LEAGUE.

BRUSSELS, January 22nd.

The report is confirmed that Costa Rica has resigned from the League of Nations.

EARLIER CABLES.

IRISH FREE STATE.

NO AMERICAN MINISTER TO BE
APPOINTED.

WASHINGTON, January 22nd.

The House of Representatives has rejected Mr. Boyland's Bill empowering the President to appoint a Minister to the Irish Free State.

ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

AMERICAN BROKERS GIVEN
CHANCE TO WATCH IT.

NEW YORK, January 22nd.

The Stock Exchange has taken the unprecedented course of deferring the opening on January 23rd, by forty-five minutes, so as to enable the members and employees to witness the eclipse of the sun.

MURDER IN GUATEMALA.

ENGLISH FRUIT INSPECTOR
KILLED BY ROBBERS.

BOSTON, January 22nd.

An Englishman named Wiggins, an inspector in the United Fruit Company, has been murdered in Guatemala by robbers, who decamped with \$2,000.

LOCAL SPORT.

HOCKEY.

SIM SHIELD COMPETITION.

On Wednesday the 23rd January at 5 p.m. at the U.S.R.C. the Club will meet the Navy in the first round for the Sim Shield. This Shield has been presented by Mr. E. L. Sim for competition between the Navy, Army and Club, two matches to be played between each, and the winning team to have their name engraved on the Shield. The Shield cannot be won outright, but when it is full up with the names of the winning teams it automatically becomes the property of the side which has won most times. A tie for first place must be re-played. This is the first year in which the Shield is being competed for. The Club team on Wednesday will be:—

P. W. F. Mills, A. A. Dand, H. Owen Hughes, A. S. Het, E. J. B. Mitchell (capt), L. P. Ralph, G. R. More, W. J. Woodward, D. C. Jones, R. L. Sim, B. D. Evans.

GAME ON MONDAY.

The following will represent the Club Nondescripts against the Naval Nomads at the Marina at 4 p.m. on Monday, 24th January. The Nondescripts will play in colours:—P. W. F. Mills, C. F. Manolo Hughes, J. Wedlake, W. H. Lock, J. R. Mitchell (capt), L. P. Ralph, Capt. R. M. Newton, King, H. C. Gardner, Capt. E. A. Hayes, Nowington, H. H. Maccock and H. J. Armstrong.

"BURNS NICHT."

HONGKONG SCOTS IN FESTIVE
MOOD.

The annual "Burns Night" held under the auspices of the Hongkong St. Andrew's Society, took place at the Hongkong Hotel last night, with the Chieftain (Mr. James Reid) in the chair.

Among those who had arranged to attend were:—

Messrs. A. J. Allison, H. E. O. Adams, W. Beyeridge, W. F. Bradshaw, W. Baxter, J. W. C. Bonnar, Dr. J. D. R. Black, J. Bulloch, A. W. S. Coulsland, W. J. Clerk, M. Campbell, J. Dickson, W. D. Deans, R. M. Dyer, N. Drummond, G. M. Dalgety, W. A. D. Douglas, A. H. Ferguson, J. Fleming, P. T. Farrell, H. Forsyth, J. Finnis, K. E. Greig, A. Gourlay, D. Gow, W. Gallo-way, B. Hunter, A. K. Henderson, L. Hyde, Stewart Hope, E. L. Hosie, W. Ironside, D. Keith, W. Lang, D. C. Logan, W. G. Lawson, A. S. Mackiehan, Dr. J. Morrison, B. L. Moncrieff, G. Macintosh, J. B. Milne, K. McNaughton, C. D. Melbourne, G. Murray, D. L. McWhirter, R. McGregor, A. S. Mill, R. McEwen, Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald, D. McMurray, K. S. Morrison, W. Nicolson, J. S. B. Nicoll, J. Oliphant, J. W. Paton, A. Ritchie, P. W. Ramsay, W. Reid, J. M. Ramsay, Col. T. A. Robertson, J. Reid (chieftain), J. B. Ross, J. Rankin, H. E. Scott, G. M. Shaw, A. B. Scott, Commodore A. G. B. Stirling, A. Stevenson, J. B. Smith, Dr. Strahan, J. Shand, A. M. Simpson, F. G. Walker, P. D. Wilson, B. Wylie, A. Webster, J. Walker, and G. M. Young.

Besides the traditional Haggis, the menu provided, "The Collier's Sam-moon" (an "himmaleh"), which was followed by delicacies bearing the formidable description of "Roast Hoggie, we'll tauties biled an' chappit; Bashed neep an' other orra greens. An' aither wee snifter."

After the loyal toast of The King, proposed by the Chieftain, "The Immortal Memory of Robert Burns" was proposed by Mr. B. Wylie, who said:—

Mr. B. Wylie, in proposing the toast of the evening, said:—Chieftain and Gentlemen,—At the outset I have to thank you for this opportunity of being counted among those who from year to year in this place have been privileged to propose the toast to "The Immortal Memory" of our National Bard.

Your choice, however, is, I think, a somewhat unfortunate one inasmuch as I am perhaps the least person in Hongkong who might be trusted to deal adequately with a poet and with poetry. Speaking by and large, I have no illusions about poetry. It would be unfair, however, for me to say in this regard, that the poets have only themselves to blame. No, I won't go so far as that. But I will confess when it comes to wrestling with some of the exponents of airy subtleties and almost unintelligible diction, I am moved to vote poetry as a bore, a nuisance and an affliction.

Again, in fairness to the poet, it must be admitted that modern conditions are altogether against the proper appreciation of poetry. Now-a-days we live in a state of almost continuous excitement. Impressions crowd in upon the mind so fast that there is little time for calm reflection or the development of the higher self. There are so many things to be done, so many recreations and amusements exacting their toll on our nervous strength that, when we do find ourselves with a few moments of peace and quietude, the overworked mind in self-defence becomes a kind of vacuum where none but the most inconsequential thoughts are tolerated.

But if a person, in addition, does not like poetry, does not gravitate towards it, that is the end of poetry so far as he is concerned.

Gentlemen, I am afraid I belong to the latter category; but although I confess I do not perhaps properly appreciate the great thoughts and emotions contained in the output of most poets, yet I can understand and appreciate Burns. And so can you. So can all of us.

There, to my mind, lies his greatness. We like Burns because his was the common message of a common man to common people. The power and charm of his poetry lies in its qualities of sensibility, simplicity, freedom and reality.

He was the poet, not of the high fal-luting, but of commonplace truth.

We like him and understand him because he had that classic directness of vision. All through, he is clear, right and sane. In his verse, there are no loose ends, no indefinite colour. Absolutely sincere in matter and form, with Burns there is never a suspicion of false sentiment, never a word too much and no one I know could tell so much and so little. He wrote of what he saw, how he felt; and that is how we can feel with him. That, gentlemen, in a nutshell, is why we like Burns and understand him so well.

That is how a man coming out of a lonely wayside cottage, enjoying next to no education, with no fortune, next to no influence and speaking a provincial dialect, has compelled all mankind to listen.

That is why in every part of the world wherever Scottish folk are gathered together and the Scottish tongue known, wherever Scottish emotion, his works are counted a great treasure, his fame a great heritage and his genius a great impulse, shedding gladness on the humble home, cheering the social board, inspiring the dream of youthful ambition and again, the courage of faltering hope.

We like Burns and appreciate his poetry because of his rugged honesty and sturdy independence. He was the Poet Laureate of the under dog. Burns told Scotland, and Scotland has passed the word along, that there is always room at the top of the ladder for those who are born at the bottom; that the road to success is no private thoroughfare but a free highway, even from gutter and garret, open for all who care to pass along. Even those who do not get so far up the journey, with Burns as their guide, they dare be poor for a' that.

This wonderful song, "A Man's a Man for a' that," containing as it does a prophecy of the unity of the race and a plea for the solidarity of our common humanity, is founded on thoroughly Scottish sentiment of the value of man as man, of the dignity of labour, whether physical or mental, as compared with the tinsel shows of privileged indolence.

We like him for his scorn for the empty "birkie caw'd a lord" and for all king-dom dignities unbacked by merit. Even the most unuttered can appreciate that these lines contain the embodiment of practical Christianity and all that is worth while in modern Socialism.

We like Burns for his expressions of kindness and sympathy concerning man, bird and beast. In winter storm when poor labour sweet in sleep was locked, we find him lamenting over the wee, helpless birds and the silly sheep. In his addresses to the Mouse and the Daisy and his tributes to his auld mare Maggie and pet yoww Maillie, every line a caress. The world is incomparably richer for poetry like that.

We also read with keen joy when he flays the hypocrites, cranks killjoys and religious humbugs. Burns' influence on religion was noteworthy in that, although he wrote "The Cotter's Saturday Night," perhaps our most outstanding picture of home religious life, yet he was also the slayer of the crude Calvinism of his time. His humorous and almost sympathetic "Address to the Deil," robbed that form of religion, once for all, of many of its horrors, and it is agreed that his scathing exposure of cant and pharisaical self-conceit in spiritual matters was badly needed.

We really like Burns. We like the ranting joyousness of him. For all the grimness of his life, for all the mournful passion which broke out even in his most striking verse, the result was not sadness. Behind it was the joy of the artist, the joy of the man who was determined to make the world realise that beauty and delight could be found in life if it were squarely faced. His love songs may be tragic or humorous; but they, unlike the soul-racking efforts of so many other poets, have always that saving grace of naturalness. Many of the love songs of Burns give us intimate glimpses of the poet's own life. Through them we see him at seed-time and harvest, at sunrise and sunset and employed on the common round of every-day, workaday life. He does not take us into ethereal regions and with tortuous diction writing out heartstrings in an attempt to urge us after imagination's fanciful flights. No, he wrote much nearer the soil, much more comprehensible and true. That, gentlemen, is what stamps Burns as a master in the affairs of the heart. There is little poetry which has ever left hall-mark on texture so nearly commonplace. It is this fact which makes him the one great poet in our language; it is this fact which makes him a genuinely popular poet, one readily beloved by the unlettered no less than by the learned, and by numbers of people like myself, for whom Burns is the only exception to the rule that if they like verse at all, they like bad verse.

The appreciation of poetry is not a thing made to order, and most people do not like poetry. But, I repeat, most Scotsmen like Burns. Nay more, they are jealous of the fame and reputation of their National Bard. He stirs the heart of every one of us and his works have undoubtedly had an enduring influence on our national life and character for he has, above all things, bequeathed to the generations a heritage of truth, courage and comfort.

Burns was a poet of universal significance, but he achieved that significance through his intensely personal character and quality, both of which were specifically Scottish. From one standpoint it might be said that his universality is possible only through his precisely national view—his parochial emphasis. But Scotland's honour is not that she at least raised a poet that only she could understand, but that she raised a poet who was Scottish in every beat of his heart, yet commanded the homage, affection and understanding of mankind. His message is one which appeals to the hearts of men quite apart from the considerations of space and time, nationality, class or creed, and the burden of that message is that the greatest things in the world are freedom, manliness and brotherhood. He spoke not for one class, but for all classes and that all classes might be one.

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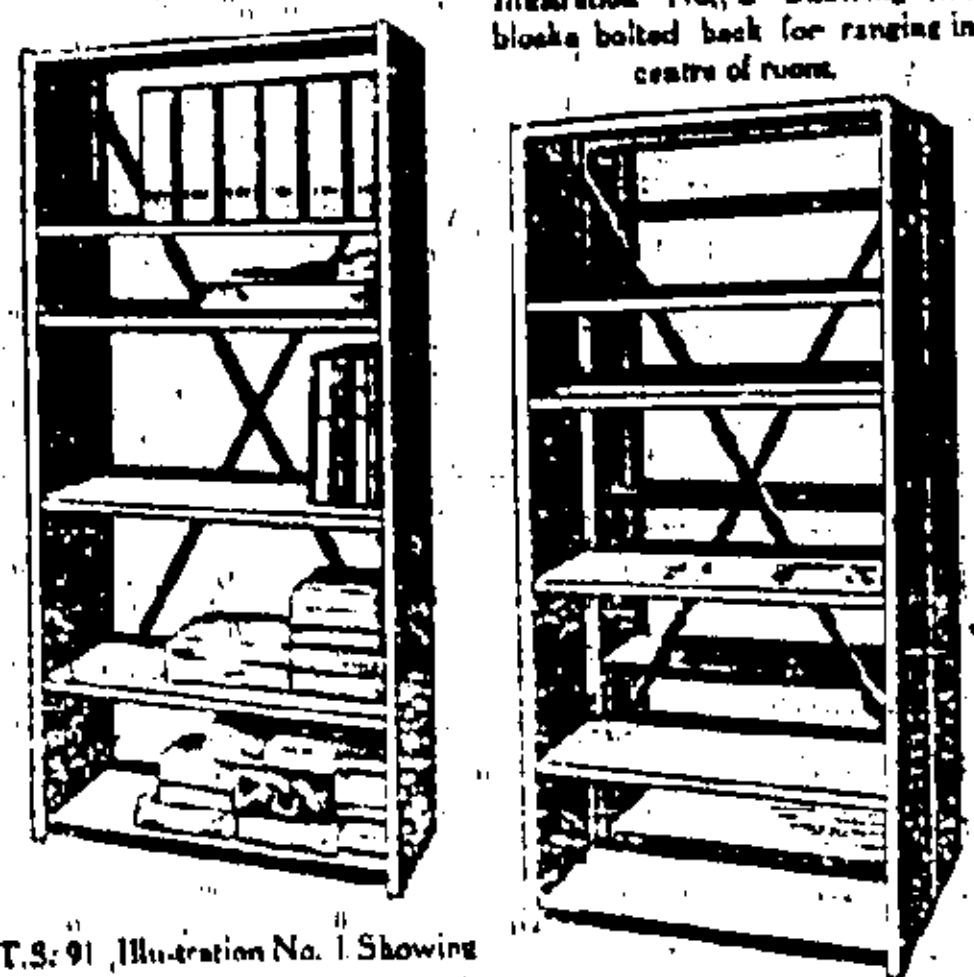


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REMORSE OF MAN WHO STOLE WATCH.

£50 FOR NEW START.

Thanks to Lord Lonsdale, whose gold watch he stole 15 years ago, a London crook who has served 17 years in gaol, has now been given an opportunity of going straight.

The incident of the gold watch occurred outside the Gaiety Theatre. As the sporting peer was coming out of the theatre one night two men jostled him and one took his watch, valued at £100. Inside was an inscription, and, smitten with remorse, one of the thieves wrapped the watch up again, put it with its chain into an envelope and returned it through the letter-box to the owner.

After a life of crime this man decided to try to get at honest living, and he told his story to the Rev. S. T. Hooper, a Congregational minister at Wimbledon. The minister helped him, and when he saw him again the man mentioned the incident of Lord Lonsdale's watch, saying that he had written to the peer asking for his help, and telling him frankly who he was.

To the crook's surprise Lord Lonsdale wrote as follows in reply from Lowther Castle:—

"Thank you very much for your letter and your amusing reference to an incident 'outside the Gaiety,' when I gather you were anxious to see the time, and thought my watch was probably the more correct time. I am wearing it to-night."

"But now tell me how I can be of any use to you. What class of work could you do? I know one of your confederates was a bookbinder, anyhow he told me so. If I could I would gladly do anything I could to help you to make an honest living; that was of use to you."

"You are old enough now to avoid public establishments where the fare is cheap. You say you are old and ugly. I am not aware that either of these facts are your fault. The first is a disease we none of us know a cure for, and the second is one you have to settle with your father and mother. I would gladly do what I could really to help you. Tell me how it can be done. Yours truly, LONSDALE. The man replied that he could do barbing, about the only occupation he had learned during his criminal career."

£50 FOR A START.

Lord Lonsdale wrote this time to Mr. Hooper, sending £50, and out of this sum a set of barber's equipment has been purchased for the man, who has already started work in the lodginghouse where he lives.

Meanwhile Lord Lonsdale has sent him a further letter to encourage him in his newly-found career. Lord Lonsdale writes:—

"Thank you for your letter, which I got all right. You have started by doing a very wise thing—putting your self in the hands of a very fine man, Mr. Hooper. You say he is a parson. I can only say that like all individuals and horses some run straight and some do not. Here, in your view, you have one who would run true either in a selling race or the Ascot Gold Cup. So trust him, as I do when sending him something that may set you up in your barber trade. May he buy you good enough razors and scissors to enable you to 'cut the past' and start on a 'clean shave.'"

"Start afresh, and in years to come, if I meet you, nobody will be more pleased than yours very truly, LONSDALE."

P.S. In this world we never know our friends, as I found out on my exit from the Gaiety. Ha! Ha!

WAS "TUT" JOSEPH? BIBLE QUOTED TO SUPPORT THE THEORY.

Was Tutankhamen the Joseph of the Bible?

Professor Selikowitch, the renowned Egyptologist, maintains in the New York *Journal*, that he was.

If this theory is correct, says the *Daily Express*, it follows that when the sarcophagus comes to be opened it will be found to be empty.

The following passages are quoted from the Bible in support of this: "And Joseph took an oath of the children of Israel, saying God will surely visit you, and ye shall carry up my bones from hence. So Joseph died, being an hundred and ten years old: and they embalmed him, and he was put in a coffin in Egypt."—Genesis 1, 25, 26.

"The children of Israel went up armed out of the Land of Egypt and Moses took the bones of Joseph with him."—Exodus 13, 19-20.

Tutankhamen, says the professor, was never a King of Egypt. He was a full-fledged regent, or rather co-regent, in the time of the 18th dynasty, which corresponds to the time in which Joseph lived. Tutankhamen was a heretical Pharaoh, who erased from the Egyptian monuments the names of the various gods—Ra, Osiris, Isis, Ptah, Set—and substituted the new deity, which some Egyptologists read "Aton." This, the professor declares, is an error, and the word should be "Adon," which is, of course, the Hebrew for Lord.

CONFUSION EXPLAINED.

If Tutankhamen and Joseph were the same it would explain the fact that no "Book of the Dead" or anything in the nature of a religious ritual, was discovered in the tomb.

Professor Selikowitch points out that the Talmud states that "Joseph had concealed three precious treasures in Egypt." These, he holds, must refer to a concealment in the grave, "the safest place to conceal treasures."

"The Jewish World," which quotes the professor's theory, says that it will account for the confusion in which the treasures of the tomb were found.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

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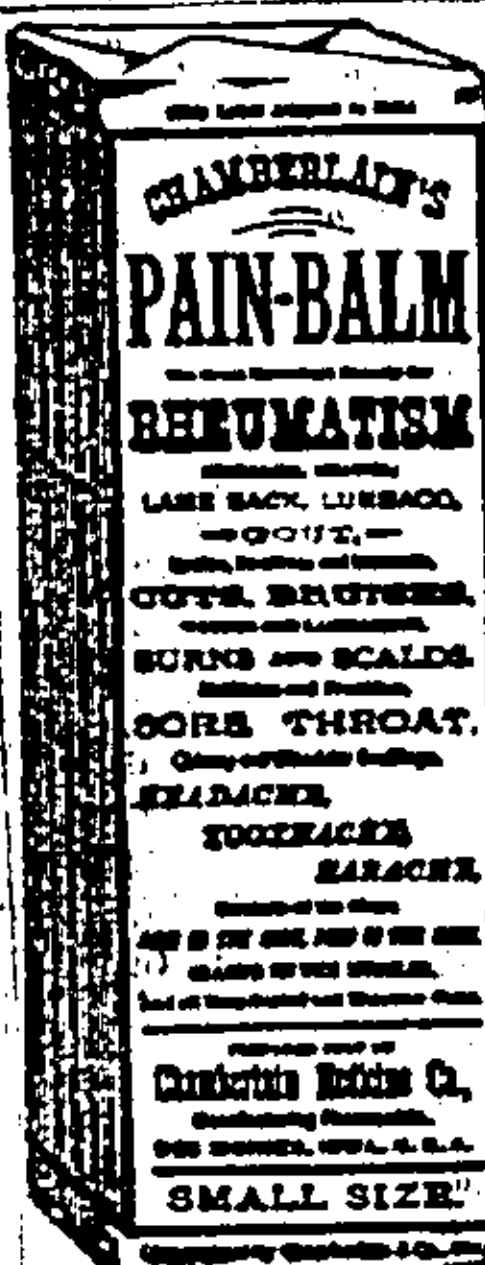


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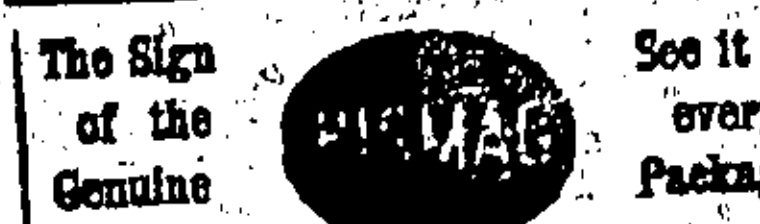
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Commenting on the Midland Bank case, *The Times* remarked that opinion differed in Court, and doubtless will differ among the public, as to which of the persons mentioned in the case deserves the crown of infamy on the evidence as it stands. Women may perhaps be disposed to award it to the plaintiff claiming part of the proceeds of a theft paid for the concealment of his wife's delinquency, or to divide it between him and his wife. Lord Darling found difficulty in deciding between the claims of two of the other men named in the evidence. He allows that they run each other hard, but he seems to intimate that one has attained the pre-eminence of villainy.

Great writers have sometimes sought to paint the "under-world." Not the most daring among them have put upon the canvas scenes more revolting or more despicable in the cold-blooded and sordid ways they display than several which the cynicism of most characters in the drama provokes laughter, but it is laughter of amazement and of scorn. There is something ludicrous in this naked parade of greed and of obscenity, but the predominant impression it leaves in minds not squeamish over common frailties is that of unmitigated repugnance and disgust. It may be observed, adds *The Times*, that the description of Mr. "A" as an "Oriental potentate" is misleading, and that it may be unpleasant to others to whom the title correctly applies. He is of near kin to such a potentate, but he is not himself a ruling prince. It should also be clearly and generally known that the "A.D.C." though he has worn uniform, has never belonged to any branch of the Regular Army.

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TUBERCULOSIS.**
DANISH PROFESSOR'S CLAIMS.

A new treatment for tuberculosis, the "gold cure," is said to have given some good results in some of the hospitals in Denmark.

It is the discovery of Professor Mollgaard, who spent three years trying to find a compound of gold with other substances that would be poisonous to the tubercle bacilli while harmless to the patient. He found that a preparation of gold sulphate and sodium rapidly kills the tubercle bacilli and is harmless when injected into healthy animals.

But when injected into tuberculous animals the results were disastrous. The wholesale destruction of the bacilli liberated their poisons, and in many cases these proved fatal.

These consequences, however, can be prevented by first injecting a serum, and the procedure now is to inject this serum and a few days later to follow it with an injection of a mixture of the serum with the gold preparation, called "gold serum."

By this treatment Prof. Mollgaard claims to have completely cured two apes from the Copenhagen Zoo who were dying of consumption.

For the past year many hospitals in Denmark have been using the "gold cure" for human patients. At first it was tried on hopeless and dying cases, and in many instances hastened their death, but with increased knowledge many patients for whom there was no hope have improved.

Sancorysin, a white crystalline substance easily soluble in water which is quickly diffused throughout the body, is regarded by the medical profession in Denmark as the most hopeful discovery yet made for the treatment of tuberculosis.

UNKNOWN MONSTER.
TWICE AS LARGE AS CAST OF
DIPLODOCCUS.

The necessary funds—between £3,000 and £10,000—appears to be the only obstacle in the way of the discovery, and the acquisition for the British Museum of Natural History of the skeleton of a hitherto unknown monster that should prove to be twice the length of the Diplodocus, a cast of which forms the central feature of the Reptile Gallery in the Museum.

The Diplodocus had a tail forty-nine feet long, and his head, neck, and body stretched a span of thirty-five and a half feet. He stood over twelve feet high, was a vegetarian, and had a head and brain capacity smaller than that of a horse.

In conversation with a *Morning Post* representative recently Sir Sidney Harmer, Director of the Natural History Museum, stated that the Museum was co-operating with a collector in the Tanganyika territory who had discovered remains of a prehistoric animal, which, instead of having an upper arm bone three and a half feet long, like that of the Natural History Museum cast, had one that was seven feet long.

"I have just received," he said, "a letter from him in which he states that he has succeeded in getting very fine gigantic bones in a good state of preservation. If it be possible for the work that he is doing to continue, his results should help to clear up many obscure points about the dinosaurs, and there is good reason to believe that the Museum might secure the remains of an animal twice the size of the cast that now stands in the centre of the Reptile Gallery."

PUSSENT'S WILL.
£200,000 AND £8,000 A YEAR IN ROYALTIES.

It is understood in Rome that Signor Giacomo Puccini, the famous Italian composer of "La Bohème," "La Tosca," "Madame Butterfly," and other operas, who died in a Brussels nursing home on November 28th, left a fortune of £200,000 in addition to royalties which now bring in a yearly income of £8,000.

**ITCHY PIMPLES
ON LIMBS**
Also On Thighs. Very
Painful. Cuticura Heals.

"My trouble started with pimples on my limbs and thighs. At first I took little notice of them until they began to spread over the lower part of my body. The pimples were very painful. I often had to remove the bedclothes to obtain ease from the itching.

"I read an advertisement for Cuticura Soap and Ointment and sent for a free sample. It eased the itching so I purchased more, and after using two cakes of Soap and one box of Ointment I was healed."

(Signed) J. Ford, 90, Hankin St., Kirkdale, Liverpool, Eng.

Use Cuticura for all skin troubles. Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. For sample send free address: J. Ford, 90, Hankin St., Kirkdale, Liverpool, Eng. Also for mail orders with price.

RADIANT HEALTH.
AND HOW TO OBTAIN IT

What a calamity is suffering! What a boon is radiant health; and what a boon is Mother Seigel's Syrup, which changes suffering into health and happiness. This famous medicine owes its wonderful efficacy to the herbal extracts it contains—extracts which, in combination, have an active beneficial action upon the organs of digestion—the stomach, liver and bowels. We give below some of the most common forms of human suffering and the well-proved remedy.

INDIGESTION.—The most common of human ailments. In its early stages, a complete remedy is easy, but if neglected, its consequences may be serious and persistent. On the first sign of indigestion, take Mother Seigel's Syrup regularly after meals, and avoid suffering and misery.

PAINS AFTER EATING.—These pains occur in many parts of the body, but most frequently in the stomach, the chest, or between the shoulder blades. They are sure signs of indigestion and do not afflict people who take Mother Seigel's Syrup regularly after meals.

FLATULENCE.—Wind in the stomach, sometimes accompanied by tenderness there, and a feeling of suffocation. The seat of the trouble is in the stomach which has lost tone and strength. This trouble yields most readily to a short course of Mother Seigel's Syrup.

HEADACHES.—If dull or throbbing, are generally due to indigestion or constipation. The headache is usually a sign of biliousness. In either case, Mother Seigel's Syrup will remove the cause and make you feel bright and fit again.

BILIOUSNESS.—Is due to a disordered state of the liver. Its most common symptoms are:—Sickness, headache, bad taste in the mouth, coated tongue, and black spots floating before the eyes. Mother Seigel's Syrup banishes biliousness naturally and quickly, because it is the ideal liver regulator.

LIVER TROUBLES.—A disordered state of the liver may also show itself in a dislike for food, a clammy feeling in the hands and feet, wind in the stomach and intestines, dizziness and blurred vision. Countless hosts of men and women know, by experience, what it is to have a "liver." It often means days of torture with terrible headaches. It always means much suffering. The sure and safe way to be free from liver troubles is to take Mother Seigel's Syrup, the proved remedy. It has helped thousands of one-time sufferers. It will help you.

CONSTIPATION.—You cannot escape this trouble for long, if your liver is sluggish and the bowels inactive. Its horrors are known to many men and to nine women out of ten. Mother Seigel's Syrup stimulates the liver and bowels naturally, gently and surely. The Syrup is sold also in Tablet form.—327.

INDO-CHINA
STREAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

MANILA	"SUISANG"	Monday, 28th Jan., 10 a.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"MINGSANG"	Tuesday, 27th Jan., 10 a.m.
BANGKOK via SWATOW	"CHONGSANG"	Tuesday, 27th Jan., 5 p.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"LOKSANG"	Wednesday, 28th Jan., 7 a.m.
FOBS via AMOY & SHANGHAI	"HOSANG"	Thursday, 29th Jan., 7 a.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW	"YATSHING"	Thursday, 29th Jan., 7 a.m.
SANDARAN	"MAUSANG"	Thursday, 29th Jan., Noon.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"FOKSANG"	Thursday, 29th Jan., 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"YUSANG"	Friday, 30th Jan., 7 a.m.
TIENTSIN via NINGPO & SHANGHAI	"TAKSANG"	Sunday, 1st Feb., 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"TUNGSHING"	Sunday, 1st Feb., 7 a.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW	"KWONGSANG"	Wednesday, 4th Feb., 7 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"KUTSANG"	Wednesday, 4th Feb., 3 p.m.

REGULAR SAILINGS ARE MAINTAINED AS FOLLOWS—

CALCUTTA—HONGKONG—JAPAN LINE	EVERY TEN DAYS
SHANGHAI—HONGKONG LINE	EVERY THREE DAYS
HONGKONG—MANILA LINE	EVERY SATURDAY FROM BORN FORTS
HONGKONG—HAIPHONG LINE	EVERY SUNDAY FROM BORN FORTS
HONGKONG—BORNEO LINE	EVERY FORTNIGHT
HONGKONG—TIENTSIN LINE	EVERY FORTNIGHT
HONGKONG—BANGKOK LINE	EVERY WEEK

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
GENERAL MANAGERS.
TELEPHONE CENTRAL No. 215.

GLEN AND SHIRE
JOINT SERVICE OF STEAMERS.

U.K.—STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.

OUTWARDS	HOMEWARDS
Vessel.	Due Hongkong.
"PEMBROKESHIRE"	9th Jan.
"GLENFEE"	12th Feb.
"GLENOGLE"	19th Feb.
"GLENSHANE"	10th March

Leaves Hongkong. Discharges.
"GLENBEG" ... 28th Jan. ... Hamburg.
"GLENSHIRE" ... 15th Feb. ... Hamburg.
"PEMBROKESHIRE" ... 6th Mar. ... London, Rotterdam & Hamburg via Oren.

Movements are subject to change without notice.
For Freight or further Particulars, please apply to—
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
THE GLEN LINE, LTD., AGENTS.
Telephone Central No. 215 sub-23, and Central 3395.

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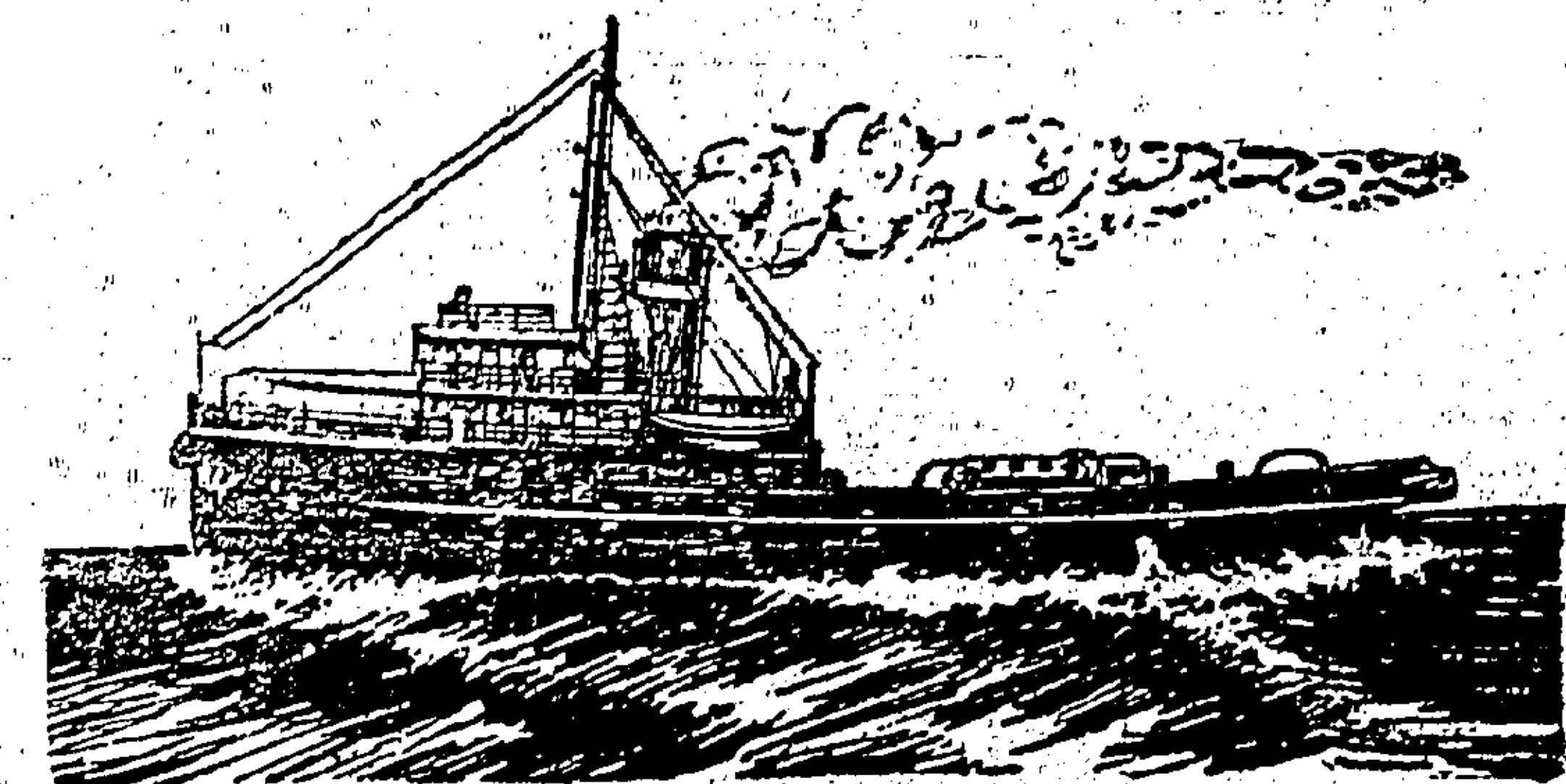
DAI NIPPON BREWERY CO., LIMITED
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SOLE AGENTS
mitsui BUSSAN KAISHA LTD.
HONGKONG.

The HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK Co., Ltd.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO," HONGKONG.
Codes Used A1, A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering: First and Second Editions
Western Union and Watkins.

Cook Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,
Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians



Steel Twin-Screw Ocean-going Tug and Salvage Steamer

"Henry Keswick"

Built, engine and equipped complete by The Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., Hongkong for their own service, 1921. Length 168' B.P. Breadth 34' (m) Depth 17' (m) L.H.P. 3000. Fitted with electrically driven reversible and centrifugal pumps, air compressors, winches, etc., and all modern appliances for Salvage Work.

Please address enquiries to the Chief Manager

B. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.E. & Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

DESTINATION

CLEARANCES.

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTURES.

VESSELS EXPECTED

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HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL

Hongkong Observatory, January 1890			
	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 8 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer ...	29.97	29.94	29.80
Temperature ...	61	56	62
Humidity ...	72	87	77
Wind Direction...	E	E	E
" Force ...	5	5	4
Weather ...	O " "	O	B
Wien ...	0.00	0.00	0.00

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE

100-443887-100

CHURCH SERVICES.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTISTS
Macdonnell Road, below Bowen Road Trans-
Station.—Sunday, 11.15 a.m. Wednesday, 5.3
p.m. Reading Room open Tuesday, and
Friday mornings—10 to 12. [193

DR. LECLERC'S PILLS FOR THE LIVER AND BILIOUSNESS
AVAILABLE TO PHYSICIANS OF ALL NATIONS
DEARLY PRICED, SUGGESTING ADOPTIVE
FROM DR. HENRI LECLERC, OF PARIS
Dr. L. LECLERC, 80, Boulevard de la Chapelle, Paris
DR. LECLERC'S VERMIFORM PILL.
DR. LECLERC'S ANEMIC PILL.

resident Hayes (Dollar), due February
2nd.
resident Jackson (Admiral Oriental
due to-morrow.
Jesus (Blue Funnel), due February
6th.
Virginia (P. & O.), due January 25th
Virginia (P. & O.), due to-morrow
noon.

HOME VIA CANADA

Other Atlantic Sailings every few days to Liverpool,
Southampton, Glasgow, Belfast, Antwerp, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
Allocation of Cabins on Atlantic steamers held here and through tickets sold.
Early reservation necessary.

The EMPRESS OF CANADA will sail from HONGKONG
at DAYLIGHT FRIDAY JANUARY 23rd.

HONGKONG-MANILA SERVICE					
From Hongkong	Due Manila		From Manila	Due Hongkong	
Feb. 27	Mar. 1	EXPRESS ASIA	Mar. 1	Mar. 3	
Mar. 13	Mar. 17	EXPRESS CANADA	Mar. 15	Mar. 17	
Passenger Department:		Tel. 752.	Cables: GACANPAC.		
Freight and Express:		Tel. 42.	Cables: NAUTILUS.		

Telephone: Central 2477, 2478 &

8; Queen's Building, Chater Road. Agents, HONGKONG

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

CHINESE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

The G.P.O. and Branch Post Offices will be entirely closed on Saturday, the 24th inst., and will be open on Monday, the 26th inst., as follows:—
The G.P.O., Kowloon and Shamshuipo Branches—8 a.m. to 9 a.m.
Wantsai, Saiyungpan and Yauwattai Branches—8 a.m. to 9 a.m., and 5 p.m. to 6 p.m.
Shuangwan Branch—8 a.m. to 9 a.m., and 5.30 p.m. to 6 p.m.
On Monday, the 26th inst., there will be one collection from the pillar boxes and one delivery of ordinary correspondence as on Sundays, and also one delivery of registered correspondence from the G.P.O. at 9 a.m.
The Money Order Office will be entirely closed during the holidays.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
Europe via Suez (Letters & Papers, London, 26th Dec. 1924, and Parcel, 18th Dec. 1924)...	Kashmir...	24th Jan.
JAPAN...	Tsushima...	24th Jan.
SHANGHAI...	Suiyang...	24th Jan.
U.S.A., CANADA, JAPAN, SHANGHAI & LONDON via CANADA (London, 20th Dec., 1924)...	Empire of Australia...	25th Jan.
STRAITS...	Sardinia...	25th Jan.
U.S.A., CANADA, JAPAN AND SHANGHAI...	Pres. Jackson...	25th Jan.
STRAITS...	Kilani Maru...	25th Jan.
JAPAN...	Pres. Lincoln...	25th Jan.
MANILA...	Pres. Jackson...	1st Feb.
JAPAN...	St. Albans...	1st Feb.
U.S.A., HONOLULU, JAPAN & SHANGHAI...	Pres. Hayes...	2nd Feb.

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
Shanghai and Japan...	Kashmir...	Sunday, 25th, 9.00 A.M.
Haiphong...	Chinhua...	9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa...	Kashmir...	9.00 A.M.
Manila...	Pres. Jackson...	Monday, 26th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow and Bangkok...	Chinhua...	9.00 A.M.
Japan...	Suiyang...	9.00 A.M.
Haiphong and Haiphong...	Mingyang...	Tuesday, 27th, 8.30 A.M.
Swatow and Bangkok...	Kuanjoh...	9.30 A.M.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 24th Feb.	Sarpedon...	Registration 9.45 A.M. Letters 10.30 A.M.
Shanghai, Japan and Europe via Siberia (correspondence specially superscribed "via Siberia" only)...	Katori Maru...	10.00 A.M.
Swatow...	Hydrangea...	8.30 P.M.
Swatow...	Lokang...	6.00 P.M.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt, & EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 25th Feb.	Kilani Maru...	Wednesday, 28th, 8.45 A.M. Registration 9.30 A.M.
Shanghai...	Lokang...	10.30 A.M.
Amoy...	Hosang...	5.00 P.M.
Sandakan...	Mauwong...	Thursday, 29th, 10.30 A.M.
Straits and Calcutta...	Fookang...	1.00 P.M.
Swatow...	Tung...	5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Fookchow...	Hai Ning...	Friday, 30th, 3.0 P.M.
Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu, Canada, U.S.A., E. & S. America, & EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO—due San Francisco, 20th Feb.	Pres. Lincoln...	Saturday, 31st, 8.45 A.M. Registration 9.30 A.M.
Shanghai...	Kanchow...	10.30 A.M.
Haiphong, Saigon, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 4th March. Ship sails at 4 p.m. on Sunday, the 1st February...	Amboise...	Reg. Letters 5.00 P.M.
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., Central and South America, and EUROPE via Victoria, B.C.—due Victoria, B.C. 21st Feb.	Pres. Jackson...	Monday, 2nd, Noon Parcels, Registration 2.45 P.M. Letters 3.30 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Fookchow...	Hai Ning...	Tuesday, 3rd, Noon
Swatow...	Kuang Sang...	5.00 P.M.

*Correspondence-bearing vessel's name only.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES.

LONDON SERVICE (DIRECT).

SARPEDON...27TH JAN. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Glasgow
TROILUS...9TH FEB. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
GLAUCUS...16TH FEB. Amsterdam, London & Hamburg
EURYPYLUS...21ST FEB. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg

LIVERPOOL SERVICE (DIRECT OR VIA CONTINENTAL PORTS)

*BELLEROPHON 1ST FEB. Marseilles, St. Nazaire, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow
PROTESILAUS 19TH FEB. Genoa, Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow
*ANTI OCHUS...1ST MAR. Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow
via Port Sudan.

PACIFIC SERVICE (VIA KOBE AND YOKOHAMA).

TALHYBIUS...8TH FEB. Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver
TYNDAREUS...3RD MAR. Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver

NEW YORK SERVICE (VIA SUEZ OR PANAMA).

ATREUS...23TH JAN. Boston, New York, Baltimore via Suez
Kt. COMPANION 19TH FEB. Boston, New York, Baltimore via Suez
RHESUS...25TH FEB. Boston, New York, Baltimore via Suez

PASSENGER SERVICE

PATROCLUS...5TH FEB. Shanghai
SARPEDON...27TH JAN. Singapore, Marseilles & London
PATROCLUS...10TH MAR. Singapore, Marseilles & London
ANTENOR...7TH APR. Singapore, Marseilles & London
HECTOR...5TH MAY. Singapore, Marseilles & London

Also cargo steamers with limited passenger accommodation at specially reduced fares.
FOR FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES AND ALL INFORMATION, APPLY TO BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE AGENTS.

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

January 23rd, 1925

ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	23 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	23 13/16
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	24
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight	24 1/2
Credit, at 4 months sight	24 1/2
Documentary Bills, 4 months sight	24 1/2
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	139 1/2
Credit, 4 months sight	139 1/2
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	55 1/2
Credit, at 30 days sight	57
ON HONGKONG.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	185
Bank Bills, on demand	185
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	155
Bank Bills, on demand	155
ON MANILA.—	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days sight	nom.
ON YOKOHAMA.—	
On demand	143 1/2
ON MANILA.—	
On demand	111
ON SINGAPORE.—	
On demand	139 1/2
ON BATAVIA.—	
On demand	nom.
ON HONGKONG.—	
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